Regd. No. B. 1065 CITY EDITION

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

Regd. No. B. 1065

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VOL. XXVI NO. 23 BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938 PRICE: ONE ANNA

India's Fresh Resolve To Win Freedom

Frontier Stands By Tri-Colour

Congress Message To Famishing Millions

National Flag Symbolises Communal Unity, Says Jawahar

BANNU, January 26.

In the extreme north-west corner of India the Indian national flag was unfurled to-day exactly at 9 in the morning by the Congress President. The inhabitants of Bannu City witnessed the strikingly impressive ceremony, when in Gandhi Chowk Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru hoisted the flag, to the playing of National Anthem by Redshirts, beneath the overcast sky, on a 60-feet tapering flag staff, wrapped in tri-colour cloth. Panditji and Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan took their salutes together from the thousands of Frontier men assembled there.

SYMBOL OF INDIA'S DIGNITY

Pandit Nehru, in a short speech, said that behind India's National Flag were the untold sufferings and sacrifices of the millions of countrymen. The flag stood for India's freedom and unity among different communities. It was the symbol of India's dignity and respect, and whoever disrespected it offered dishonour to the Nation itself.

Message Of Liberty To All

Afterwards, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan read out the Independence Pledge in Pushto, and the whole congregation solemnly repeated, phrase by phrase, the whole pledge.

In a brief speech the "Frontier Gandhi" said that the Congress alone was the representative body of all sections of the Indian people and embodied the groaning cries of the famishing millions. In itself it was a message of liberty to all, Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs and others. —United Press.

NEW INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE

"We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom and to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth.

We believe also that if any Government deprives a people of these rights and oppresses them, the people have a further right to alter it or to abolish it.

The British Government in India has not only deprived the Indian people of their freedom but has based itself on the exploitation of the masses, and has ruined India economically, politically, culturally and spiritually.

We believe therefore that India must sever the British connection and attain Purna Swaraj or complete independence.

We recognise that the most effective way of gaining our freedom is not through violence. India has gained strength and self-reliance and marched a long way to Swaraj following peaceful and legitimate methods, and it is by adhering to these methods, that our country will attain independence.

We pledge ourselves anew to the Independence of India and solemnly resolve to carry on non-violently the struggle for freedom till Purna Swaraj is attained".

JOINT MOVE FOR "SATYAGRAHA"

LAHORE, January 26.

Following the Shahidganj appeal judgment in the High Court this morning a joint meeting of the Ittihad-i-Millatites, Muslim Leaguers and Ahrars was held this afternoon at the Wazir Khan mosque where the Muslim Leaguers and the Ittihad-i-Millatites decided to join the Ahrars in the Civil Disobedience campaign for the restoration of Shahidganj.

Muslims all over the city will observe hartal to-morrow to demonstrate their resentment against the judgment.—United Press.

AFRIDIS GREET JAWAHARLAL

Reception Of Rifle Fire

LAHORE, January 26.

The worshipful reverence shown to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru by the Frontier Pathans is indicated in a number of incidents reported from the Frontier.

At Myrghylam 300 Independent tribal riflemen surrounded him, and one of the Maliks (Chiefs) did him the signal honour of offering a goat, while another Malik excelled him by placing at Pandit Nehru's feet his own son.

OVATIONS ON WAY

During the drive out from Kohat, Afridis honoured Pandit Nehru by spreading costly carpets on the road, and all along the road thousands of people from neighbouring villages gathered to greet him. During the ten mile drive towards Swabi his lorry was stopped at least a dozen times, and at one place a dozen old Pathan women gave him their blessings.

At another place an octogenarian having taken his place on the roadside went on stopping all vehicles passing that way in the hope of having "Darshan" of Pandit Jawaharlal. His perseverance was finally rewarded.

RIFLE FIRE

Men of action rather than of words, the Frontier Pathans were receiving Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in many places with rifle fire as against the usual slogans.—A.P.

Independence Day Celebrations at Wadala. Photo shows the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil addressing the meeting.

Trouble For Italy In Abyssinia

"Ethiopeans Are Masters Of Situation In Many Districts"

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Ethiopian Legation has made a statement claiming that according to direct reports from Abyssinia violent fighting is continuing in several Provinces in the North and North-west. Attempts by flying and motorised Italian columns to recapture lost positions have met at the most only temporary success, "the positions occupied often proved the grave next day."

The statement alleges that three battalions of Eritreans have deserted, and claims that in the past two months Italians losses total 20 officers and 5,993 Italians and Askaris.

Abyssinian losses are equally large. Abyssinians captured 43 lorries, many rifles, machine-guns, artillery and ammunition.

The statement alleges that following the non-observance of certain conditions by Italians, 18 officers were massacred at Debra Markos, capital of the Gojan Province and for reprisal 30 to 40 aeroplanes leave Addis Ababa daily and bombard the towns in the Province.

The statement concludes of Abyssinians are masters of the situation in many districts."—Reuter.

LONDON "TIMES" ADVICE TO CONGRESS MINISTERS

LONDON, Jan. 26.

Commenting on the survey of the position in the United Provinces by its India correspondent, the "Times" says, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who is commonly regarded as an irreconcilable, has lately exerted a moderating influence on provincial politics.

While he remains unsatisfied with the scope and character of the new Act, he is prepared to see the Ministers given a chance to serve the people, although he himself unwillingly agreed to their acceptance of responsibility. It is fair to conclude, therefore, that some Congressmen, who preached extreme politics in the past are at present willing to give constitutional methods a trial. It becomes imperative that irresponsible agitators should be restrained. Maintenance of Law and Order is essential under the Congress Ministry as under any other and Ministers may now be beginning to appreciate some of the difficulties which faced the former administration, when dealing with those, who recklessly promulgated dangerous and impossible doctrines.—Reuter.

Detention Without Trial To Go?

But Bengal Government To Retain Home Or Village Internment

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

It is understood the Bengal Government have decided to abandon the policy of detention without trial for any length of time and that in the near future the only two remaining detention camps in the Province, viz. Berhampore and Hijli, will cease to exist.

Berhampore is now being used for housing the detenus and at Hijli Regulation III prisoners are lodged.

BUT INTERNMENT TO REMAIN

It is believed that out of 250 detenus about 200 will be set at liberty, along with most of the Regulation prisoners by the time the Budget Session of the Assembly concludes, while the remaining prisoners will be either home or village interned.—A. P.

FRANCO-TURKISH AGREEMENT

Alexandretta Election Regulations To Be Revised

PARIS, Jan. 25.

French and Turkish representatives have agreed that the Commission, which drew up the regulations covering the Alexandretta Election, shall revise the Regulations with the assistance of French and Turkish experts so as to bring the Regulations in a line with the Franco-Turkish agreement of May 5, 1937.

Mr. Eden "en route" to Geneva had conversations with M. Chautemps and M. Delbos at Quai d'Orsay whereafter a communique was issued stating that international situation was examined in all aspects.

The three Ministers found themselves in complete agreement regarding the manner they contemplate questions to be discussed at the League Council meeting.

Mr. Eden and M. Delbos left for Geneva at 10-20 p.m. It is understood that the Anglo-French conversations were most cordial.

They discussed Spain, Far East and also the question of joint or similar statements in regard to the League Covenant. It is understood that the effect of it will be to strengthen rather than weaken the Covenant and there will be no question of modifying the Article No. 16.—Reuter.

RAJEN BABU IN HOSPITAL

But Condition Has Much Improved

PATNA, Jan. 26.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, who suddenly took ill last week while he was on his way to Zeradei, his village home in Saran District, was brought to Patna this evening and taken in an ambulance car for admission to the General Hospital for special treatment. Babu Rajendra Prasad looked much pulled down, but stood the journey well.

His condition is at present much improved.—A. P.

An earlier message from Siwan stated:—

Dr. Safan and Dr. Ghosal have issued the following bulletin this morning, on Babu Rajendra Prasad's health:—

"Babu Rajendra Prasad's condition is improving slowly. He is being removed to Patna to-day for specialised investigation and treatment."

Babu Rajendra Prasad, accompanied by Doctors Saran and Ghosal, will be reaching Patna this evening.

As desired by Gandhiji, daily reports about Rajen Babu's health are being wired to him.—United Press.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT TOKIO

TOKIO, Jan. 26.

The Indian residents observed Independence Day by hoisting 'Independence Flag' at a meeting under the presidency of Mr. Rash Behari Bose.—Reuter.

Kher Enunciates Govt. Policy

Bombay Citizens Take Independence Pledge

ONLY ENEMIES OF COUNTRY WOULD TELL WORKERS THAT CONGRESS WAS OUT TO TRAMPLE ON THEIR RIGHTS

A mammoth gathering of about twenty-five thousand persons assembled on the Azad Maidan on Wednesday evening and took the pledge of Indian Independence, and resolved to carry on the fight for "Purna Swaraj", till it was attained.

There was great enthusiasm among the people of the City, on Wednesday, when under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Independence Day was observed all over the City. Many Bazars were closed and merchants, students, men and women took part in the various functions connected with the observance of the Day.

Meetings All Over City

Meetings were held in different parts of the City, when thousands of Bombayites pledged themselves to win freedom for India. A mammoth procession led by Mr. Nagindas Master, Vice-President of the B. P. C. C., started from the Congress House and after traversing a two mile route terminated at Azad Maidan, where thousands had gathered to take the Pledge as also hear the members of the Congress Cabinet speak.

Ministers Participate

Five out of the Seven Ministers of the Government of Bombay spoke and exhorted the people to carry on the fight for Indian Independence. This year's observance of Independence Day had its own importance in that, instead of Government reporters watching and reporting the proceedings of the meeting, those in charge of the running of the Government in the Province were themselves participating in the function.

India's Problem Is World Problem

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, ex-President of the Indian National Congress, who presided over the meeting, exhorted the audience to engrave the Pledge on their hearts and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram asked them not to forget that one-fifth of the world's population was under slavery and hence Indian freedom was a world problem.

KHER ENUNCIATES GOVT. POLICY

The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Prime Minister of Bombay, who was received with great ovation declared that he was not the Prime Minister of Bombay but the First Servant of the People. In a spirited speech, he enunciated the policy of the Government of Bombay. He said that Government would see to it that the Industrial labourer got enough for his living. Government would see that those who could bear it would be taxed for the benefit of those who were half starved.

The Indian National Congress and the Congress Ministries, declared the Prime Minister, were out to tackle and solve the question of bread for Indians as a whole and were not fighting for the benefit of this or that particular community. Congress in office would do everything in its power to implement the Congress programme of achieving Hindu-Muslim Unity; removal of untouchability and improving the condition of workers and peasants. But this did not mean Swaraj had been achieved. Indians would have to march towards the goal of Independence under the National Flag.

Prominennt among those that were on the dais at the Azad Maidan meeting were the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker, Bombay Legislative Assembly; the Hon. Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, President, Bombay Legislative Council; most of the members of the Congress Legislative Party, Pandit K. Santanam, Messrs. K. F. Nariman, Nagindas Master, Umashanker Dixit, Chandulal Desai, Govindlal Shivlal, Ratilal Gandhi, S. A. Brelvi, Mathuradas Tricumji, D. D. Sathye, Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, S. K. Patil, Yusuf Meherally, Bhawanji Khimji, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, Mrs. Gangaben Patel, and Mrs. Laxmibai Thuse, Dr. Hamid Kazi, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Ganpati Shanker Desai, Mulraj Cursondas and Ali Bahadur Khan.

Detailed Report Page 7)

HUGE PROCESSION IN CITY

A procession, in connection with the Independence Day, was taken from Congress on Wednesday evening. It was led by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Stretching for nearly half a mile, it went along Vithalbhai Patel Road. About thirty volunteer organisations, including those of women, participated.

Local Congress M.L.A.'s formed the van; the middle was made up by women volunteers, "vanarsenas" and men volunteers, while enthusiastic spectators, attracted by it, made up, the rear, as it swayed along Bhuleshwar Road and Kalbadevi Road, to the tune of bag-pipes.

AT KALBADEVI.

At the junction of Thakurdwar Road, Vithalbhai Patel Road and Kalbadevi Road, there was a traffic jam. The business community in those localities had readily responded to the call of the B. P. C. C. and had mostly closed their shops.

As a large crowd had gathered in advance at the Azad Maidan, the processionists turned to Esplanade Road and joined the massive gathering from the rear.

The members of the "B" Ward Congress Committee joined it at the Mumbakhana.

LONDON INDIANS AND INDEPENDENCE DAY

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The Indian Independence Day will be celebrated to-night at a public meeting in the Memorial Hall in the City under the auspices of the India League at which a message will be read from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and speeches will be delivered by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, member of the House of Commons, Mr. Strauss and others. A street demonstration is organised for Sunday, in which students from Oxford, Cambridge and London Majlis, Indian workers from the East End, and representatives of British Labour organisations will be participating, culminating in a meeting at the Trafalgar Square.—Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

1 ANNA PER WORD—MINIMUM RE. 1

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only, and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers. Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE," if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL," will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle."—must be paid for. The Management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

12. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Electrical Mechanical Engineer as Shift Engineer. Overseas. Good salary. Apply Box No. 9734, "Bombay Chronicle."

Applications are Invited from Influential and educated Ladies, preferably Deccanis and Gujaratis for the post of an Organiser on a handsome salary by a Bonus paying and progressive Life Office. Apply P. Box 212, Bombay. (9729)

Wanted immediately a nursing sister-in-charge on Rs. 180-4-200 and a messing allowance of Rs. 60 p.m. and an uniform allowance of Rs. 100 annually. Furnished free quarters with electric lights and fans. Knowledge of Hindi or Urdu essential. Should have no encumbrances. Apply giving full particulars to Superintendent, Itki (Government) Sanatorium Itki, (Ranchi). (7777)

Silk Mill in Bombay requires experienced Weaving Master knowing Dobby and Jacquard; one Dyeing Master conversant with finishing bleaching; one Electrician with knowledge of Electric plant and winding motors in mills; one boiler attendant with certificates, apply with testimonials stating lowest salary to Box No. 9721, "Bombay Chronicle."

302. MACHINERY FOR SALE

Owner having put up "Stigler" of higher capacity will sell off his used two "Stigler" A.C. Lifts machinery in O. K. working condition. Apply Box No. 9717 "Bombay Chronicle."

327. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted agents for selling Premier Debenture of Rs. 100, fetches bonus up to 10,000 along with 4 per cent. cash dividend every year. Apply for particulars, enclosing stamped envelope to Ramprasad and Co., Lakhia St., Khadia, Ahmedabad. (9696)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch Per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S
47TH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES

TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 30th January from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.)
Admission fee ANNAS FOUR ONLY
Book of Pictures, Price, Re. 1.

7772.

Public Notices

TENDER NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for Cast Iron covering boxes for water meters as per drawing and specifications which will be available for inspection in the Municipal Engineer's Office during office hours. The tender forms will be issued from 29th January 1938 on payment of annas eight and the last date of accepting the tender is 5th February 1938 upto 5 P.M. Earnest money of Rs. 80/- must accompany the tender.

(Sd.) S. R. BHAGWAT.
Chief Officer,
Poona City Municipality.
Poona City Municipal Office.
Dated, 25-1-38.

7787.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION OF AN IMPROVEMENT SCHEME UNDER SECTION 354 G(1) OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

THE TRIPARTITE ROAD IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Scheme No. 72.

PURSUANT to Section 354 G(1) of the above Act Notice is hereby given that I, the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, have under Section 354 C(1) of the said Act made an Improvement Scheme which has been approved by the Improvements Committee of the said Corporation under Section 354D of the said Act for a portion of Municipal Ward F of the City of Bombay for forming new or altering existing streets within the limits of the area comprised in the Scheme which are shown by thick red lines on a Map (being Plan No. 869, dated the 13th September, 1937) and bounded as follows, that is to say

On the North by property bearing C. S. No. 330 of Parel Sewri Division.
On the East by Parel Tank Road
On the South by properties bearing C. S. Nos. 74 (part). 324 (part) 396. 397. 399. 401. 407 (part) and 408 (part) of Parel Sewri Division.
On the West by properties bearing C S. Nos. 324 (Part). 74 (part) and 330 (part) of Parel Sewri Division.

The particulars of the said Scheme, the Map (being Plan No. 869 of 13th September, 1937) of the area comprised therein and the statement specifying the land proposed to be acquired may be seen during Office hours at the Office of the said Corporation situate at Cruickshank Road within the Fort of Bombay.

Dated this 15th day of January, 1938.

(Sd.) I. H. TAUNTON,
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay.
7762.

G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDERS

The Controller of Stores, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Rods, required during the period 1-4-1938 to 30-9-1938. Running Contract. Tender form obtainable from this office at Re. 1 per copy which amount will not be refunded. Payment by cheque or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 16-2-1938 at 3 p.m. (S.T.). (7737)

Public Notices

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, UNITED PROVINCES.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Muslim candidates for appointment to two temporary posts in the United Provinces Service of Engineers Class II, Irrigation Branch, which are likely to be created during the next twelve months. Applicants must clearly understand that no guarantee of the occurrence of these vacancies is given and that if they do not materialise no fees will be refunded or any other claims on this account considered. (2) Pay Rs. 200-15-380-20-500-25-650. (3) Candidates must (i) hold the Engineering Certificate of the Thomason Civil Engineering College, Roorkee OR (ii) have obtained an Engineering degree of one of the Universities mentioned in Appendix I of the Rules OR (iii) have passed sections A and B of the Associate Membership Examination of the Institution of Civil Engineers OR (iv) have passed the Associateship Examination of the City and Guilds Institute in Civil Engineering OR (v) be a fully qualified Associate Member of the Institution of Engineers (India) AND have had at least two years practical experience on important works connected with irrigation. (4) They must be under 26 years of age on August 1, 1938. Exemptions from the maximum age limit may be granted by the Government in special cases, (5) Candidates must be British subjects of Indian domicile or subjects of an Indian State. As between two or more persons of Indian domicile, other things being equal, preference will be given to a resident of the United Provinces. (6) Canvassing in any form will disqualify. (7) Last date for receipt of applications which must be on the prescribed form, February 25, 1938. (8) Copies of the rules can be had on payment of annas 3 plus postage from the Superintendent Printing and Stationery, United Provinces, Allahabad. Prescribed forms of application will be supplied by the Secretary, Public Service Commission, United Provinces, Allahabad, on requisition.

Dated Allahabad, January 19, 1938.

7775.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates for 3 Ordinary Shares Nos. 0188284/286 of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Bomanji Framji Patell and Bai Roda Bomanji Patell and Certificate for 1 Ordinary share No. 0188287 of the Tata Iron & Steel Company, Limited, standing in the joint names of Bomanji Framji Patell and Eruch Bomanji Patell have been lost or mislaid and the undersigned have applied to the Company to issue duplicate certificates for the said shares. Any person who has a claim in respect of the said shares should lodge such claim with the Company at its registered office, Bombay House, 24 Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay, within one month from this date, else the Company will proceed to issue duplicate share certificates.

RODA BOMANJI PATELL.
ERUCH BOMANJI PATELL.
27/1/38.

9733.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Certificates in respect of 4 Bank of India, Limited, shares Nos. S 1405/1406, 106702/703 standing in the names of Bomanji Framji Patel and Shirinbai Bomanji Patel have been lost or mislaid. The public is hereby warned not to deal with the said shares in any way. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Bank within one month from the date hereof, otherwise a duplicate certificate will be issued thereafter.

SHIRINBAI BOMANJI PATEL,
Survivor of Bomanji Framji Patel.
Deceased.
27-1-38.

9732.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

No. 877 of 1938.

Bombay, 25th January, 1938.

Professor R. A. FISHER, Sc. D., D.Sc., F.R.S., Galton Professor of Eugenics in University College, London, will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the University of Bombay on 'GENETICS' at 10 a.m. in the Lecture Room No. 32, on the First floor of the Royal Institute of Science, Bombay, on Saturday, the 29th January, 1938, Lt.-Col. S. L. Bhatia, M.C., I.M.S., will preside.

The lecture is open to the public.

By order,
S. R. DONGERKERY,
University Registrar.

7761.

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT LAHORE.

SALE OF
(1) Ambernath Woollen Mills and Oil Cloth Mills
and
(2) Mahim Flour Mills, Bombay.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the Official Liquidator of the Peoples Bank of Northern India, Ltd., (in liquidation), having applied for sale of the above Mills the High Court has fixed 11th February, 1938, for consideration of separate offers for sale of each of the aforesaid Mills together with stocks, lands and buildings, etc. Full particulars and terms can be had from the Official Liquidator. The offers will be received by the representative of the Official Liquidator at the spot where the aforesaid Mills are situated on 4-2-'38 for Mill No. 1 and 5-2-'38 for Mill No. 2 for submission to the High Court.

By Order of the Court,
(Sd.) K. C. WEBB,
Deputy Registrar.
7684

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE of the Perk—Apollo Hotel (owing to Hotel being shifted in new Building) cottage Piano, Billiard benches, chiming clock, show cases, safe, Remington typewriter, modern furniture, Enamelled wash basins, and bath tubs, frigidaire, pictures, carpets, H.M.V. gramophone, glass, crockery, platedware, etc., on Sunday the 30th Inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) at Lansdowne Road Bar and Billiard Room, The Perk Apollo Hotel, Apollo Bunder. On view D. MISTRY & CO., auctioneers. Tel. No. 22801.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN HIGHCLASS FURNITURE, Billiard table, gramophone, wall clock, pictures, carpets, glass crockery, platedware, etc., on Saturday the 29th Inst. at 3 P.M. (S.T.) at Marshall Lodge, near Post Office, Cumballa Hill. Property of a European gentleman. On view. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers Tel. No. 22801.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Auctioneers.
20, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 23409.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMERKHADY CROSS STREET, OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Under instructions from Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for Messrs. Jethaji Anandaji & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Syed Ali Syed Abdulla Zawawi the Mortgagor, Messrs. J. S. Mody & Co., Auctioneers, will on Friday the 28th January 1938 at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by public auction at the premises the undermentioned immovable property.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement of dwelling-house standing thereon, situate lying and being on the West side of Umerkhady Cross Street in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement 192 and 2/9 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Vachha & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their office in Yusuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

BANKER & CO.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY (THURSDAY) at 3 P.M. (S.T.), at Mahendra Mansion, Esplanade Road, Fort, of complete Flat furniture, H.M.V. Cabinet Gramophone, English Billiard table, Singer Machine, Remington Portable typewriter, Zunda Cabinet, Ice Refrigerator, Bronze Figures, Remington typewriter, Zula Sofa Cabinet, Safe, Wrist Watches, Chesterfield sets, Harmonium, Dining table and Chairs, Wardrobes, etc.

ANOTHER CHANCE

TO-DAY
DO NOT MISS IT IF you MISSED the first
ZENANA SHOW
OF
JEEVAN PRABHAT
BOMBAY TALKIES' MAGNIFICENT PICTURE
STARRING:—
DEVIKA RANI
TO-DAY AT 1-30 P. M.
MINERVA
OTHER SHOWS AS USUAL.
5-30; 8 & 10-30 p.m.

PLAZA —:DADAR:—
From FRIDAY, 28th Jan.
Entirely new re-edited Talkie Picture of 1,000 new Thrills
TRADER HORN
with
MARRY CAREY EDWINA BOOTH
LIONS in mortal combat—
Beasts of Jungle in primitive conflict.
Daily at 6-30 & 10 p.m.

NOW in 3rd WEEK
STILL DRAWING CROWDS
"KISAN-KANYA"
IMPERIAL CINECOLOUR
AT
MAJESTIC CINEMA
DAILY: 5-15, 8, 10-30 p. m.
GUNGA-HAMIDA Fight
Topical with Picture.

3RD THRILLING WEEK OF
CHANDRARAO MORE
AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-day 5-15, 8 & 10-45 P.M.

Osaka Shosen Kaisha
O. S. K. Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO Japan Via SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer	Arrival	Departure
Havre Maru	21st Jan.	7th Feb.
Taijin ..	27th ,,	10th ,,
London ..	23rd Feb.	10th Mar.
Himalaya ..	11th Mar.	25th ,,
A Steamer	26th ..	11th Apr.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA LTD.,
(Incorporated in Japan).
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Telephone: 22084.
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."

ALL-INDIA STUDENTS CONFERENCE ECHO

Bombay Union Upholds President's Ruling

After dispassionate deliberations and thorough consideration of the ruling of the President and the statements issued by various delegates who attended the Madras session of the All-India Students' Conference, the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union held on the 20th and the 24th instant passed the following resolutions:

(1) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Bombay Students' Union is of the opinion that the third session of the A. I. S. Conference held at Madras was duly dissolved by the President. It is further of the opinion that the delegates who continued the Conference in spite of the dissolution acted in an unconstitutional and undemocratic manner.

(2) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. S. Union declares its confidence in the Working Committee of the A. I. S. F. elected at the Lahore session of the All-India Students' Conference and considers it the only constitutional and valid Working Committee of the A. I. S. F., in view of the ruling of the President of the Madras session of A. I. S. Conference that the same working committee shall continue to function.

(3) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the B. S. U. recommends that the B. P. S. F. should continue to be affiliated to the A. I. S. F. of which Mr. Premnarayan Bhargav is the General Secretary and should owe allegiance to it; further, the B. P. S. F. should neither support nor take any note of any instructions or directions coming from any other organisation in the name of the A. I. S. F.

(4) This meeting of the executive committee of B. S. U. congratulates the President of the Madras Conference for conducting the Conference impartially and making efforts to preserve unity in the Students' movement.

PARLIAMENTARY STRUCTURES IN MADRAS

MADRAS, Jan. 26.

The Hon. Mr. Bulusu Sambamurthi, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, Madras, and Dr. U. Ramarao, President of the Legislative Council inspected the Legislative Council Chamber at Fort St. George this afternoon. It is believed that the visit was in connection with the proposal which is before the Government to convert the present Legislative Council Chamber into Legislative Assembly Chamber in which case some structural changes will have to be made.

It is learnt that Government may give up the proposal to construct parliamentary buildings for the location of the Legislative Assembly as such construction would entail expenditure of 10 to 12 lakhs of rupees which Government, it is understood is not in a position to expend now.—United Press.

ANY DOES NOT WANT DIU ISLAND

No Intention To Acquire Territory In Or Around India

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

"It is not in the colonial policy of Germany to want an Island like Diu," the Associated Press was informed on enquiries at the German Consulate, Bombay, regarding the rumoured purchase of the island by the German Government from Portugal.

The island of Diu is seven miles long and lies off Gujarat. It was formerly of considerable commercial importance and first came into the possession of the Portuguese in 1535.

Suitably fortified it would doubtless occupy a commanding strategic position in the Arabian Sea.

It was pointed out by Consulate officials that Germany's ambitions for colonial expansion do not lie in the direction of India, and that there is no intention of acquiring territory in or around India.

CITY'S HEALTH RETURNS

The Health returns of Bombay during the 4th week of 1938, i. e. the week ended 22nd January 1938, were as under:—

The total mortality 802 was 40 more than that of the last week and the death-rate registered was 35.9 on the Census population of 1931 as against 602 for the 4th week of 1937 and the death-rate 26.9. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 577 and the death-rate 25.8.

Out of the total deaths, 195 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, Small-pox caused 163 attacks (including 4 imported cases, one each from Surat, Bhironde, Mangalore and Lonavla) and 81 deaths. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. There were 10 deaths from Typhoid.

The number of live births was 676 as against 860 for the 4th week of 1937 and 702 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1933-1937).

Kolaba District Adult Education Board

(From A Correspondent)

ALIBAGH, January 26

At a representative gathering of the enthusiasts of adult education held at Alibag, on 23rd instant, it was decided to popularise the idea of a district body which will take up, guide, and consolidate individual and local efforts in connection with adult education carried on in the district.

The following panel has been elected to bring about the formation of a District Board by the end of March 1938:—

President—Mr. K. V. Godbole; Secretary—Mr. D. S. Godbole; Member—Mr. Kushabhau Oak.

The Committee is authorised to co-opt more members if necessary.

SEE
THE DANGEROUS WOMAN SPY
whose scarlet lips were far more deadly than many Sabres!
SEE
THE GREAT PATRIOT FIGHTS on through the Past of armies to his crimson goal—
SAGAR'S MIGHTY (PRODUCTION)
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Golconda Reach Western India Championship Final

KASHMIR BEATEN IN CLOSE GAME

To Meet Jaipur Pilgrims On Sunday

Golconda, the 1936, 1937, Champions, beat Kashmir in the semi-final of the Western India Polo Championship Tournament on Wednesday by 11 goals to 8. In the second semi-final game the Jaipur Pilgrims received a walk-over, Bella Vista, their opponents scratching.

The Kashmir's line up were without the services of Major Genl. Nawab Khusru Jung. Captain Critchley (4) deputised. R. Skene (6), G. Balding (9) and the Ruler of Kashmir and Jammu at back completed Wednesday's team.

Golconda played the following: Capt. Mir Towfik Ali (5), Capt. M. J. Lindsay (4), Capt. H. P. Guiness (8) and back Mr. Mohmd. Hamidulla (5).

A Great Match

A great Game was anticipated in the Golconda—Kashmir match and the play was up to expectations. An afternoon of thrilling sport was marred by a nasty accident. In the last Chukker of the semi-final game Capt. M. J. Lindsay (Golconda) was thrown, sustaining a broken collar-bone.

Mir Towfik Ali Outstanding

A report of the Wednesday's polo would be incomplete without mention being made of Capt. Mir Towfik Ali's astounding game at No. 1 for Golconda. He was always in place and was a marksman before the goal mouth. He played an untiring and hard galloping game throughout. Capt. H. P. Guiness put in a great deal of useful work for the same side. Mr. Mohmd. Hamidulla was safe at No. 4. He broke up many an attack.

H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir had an off-day. Mr. Gerald Balding started rather shakily and it was not until the later chukkers that he showed his true form. On Wednesday Mr. R. Skene was the outstanding player for Kashmir and his excellent display was appreciated by the large gathering in the stand.

Golconda took a lead of 3 goals in the first chukker. Kashmir were only 2 points in arrears at the second bugle. Seven for Golconda and only 3 for Kashmir was the score at the close of the third chukker. Kashmir pulled themselves together and reduced the lead by a point before the fourth interval. They went on fighting and were only one behind at the termination of the fifth chukker. Kashmir went further and drew level in the first minute of the last period. Golconda seeing a won game slipping from them, staged a fine rally and ran out winners by 11 goals to 8.

EXHIBITION GAME.

In an exhibition game Jaipur Pilgrims beat Bella Vista by 19 goals to 2.

First Chukker.—Golconda was smartest away, Guiness shot wide. He made amends, when with a delightful shot from an awkward angle, he found the flags (1—0) Capt. Mir Towfik Ali increased the score at the other end (2—0) Crossing gave Golconda a 60—yards hit which Guiness put through (3—0). Balding got away only to shoot wide.

Scores.—Golconda 3, Kashmir 0.

Second Chukker.—Mir Towfik Ali with a correct centre gave Lindsay possession right in the goal mouth. The ball was tapped in (4—0). Skene missed a very favourable opportunity of reducing the lead for Kashmir. He missed the shot. Crossing gave Kashmir a 30—yards' hit and Balding made no mistake with it (4—1). Guiness made no use of a 60—yards hit for Golconda. Kashmir were showing improvement, and before the chukker, closed Balding scored with a nice back-handed hit (4—2).

Scores.—Golconda 4, Kashmir 2.

Third Chukker.—Golconda broke away and H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir cleared. An infringement gave Golconda a 60—yards' hit, which Guiness failed to use to advantage. Golconda forged ahead immediately after two quick goals coming their way, Mir Towfik Ali and Lindsay being responsible (6—2).

Crossing over the Ruler of Kashmir gave his side their third point (6—3). On the bugle Guiness established a four-goals' lead for Golconda (7—3).

Scores.—Golconda 7, Kashmir 3.

Fourth Chukker.—Mir Towfik Ali got away, but Balding rode him off. Skene tried a shot from a clearance by Mohmd. Hamidulla, but missed his objective. At the other end, Lindsay and Guiness both shot wide. Kashmir—were putting up a great fight and some fast and hard polo followed. They were eventually awarded, Balding scoring with a nice rising shot (7—4).

Scores.—Golconda 7, Kashmir 4.

Fifth Chukker.—Skene shot wide. Mir Towfik Ali, with some brilliant dribbling did all the spade work for Golconda's eighth goal, asking Lindsay only to tap the ball over the goal line (8—4). A foul by Golconda—Balding scored from the free-hit (8—5). Guiness put in a weak shot which Balding met and cleared. His Highness the Maharaja of Kashmir with clever judgment scored (8—6). Kashmir were hot on the attack now, and Critchley had the satisfaction of scoring and placing Kashmir only a goal behind (8—7).

Scores.—Golconda 8, Kashmir 7.

Sixth Chukker.—Excitement ran high when the game entered on its last phase. This was at its peak when Skene put the teams level (8—8). Golconda were not going to let the game slip from their hands. Mir Towfik Ali passed between the flags after crossing over (9—8). A melee in front of Kashmir's goal followed, Guiness got possession and tapped the ball between the flags.

LINDSAY BADLY INJURED.

The game was suspended after this, as Lindsay was thrown badly. He apparently had had a serious toss, causing a bad injury to his collar-bone. He was taken off in an ambulance. On resuming Golconda attacked and Mir Towfik Ali scored (11—8). The bugle sounded immediately after.

Scores.—Golconda 11, Kashmir 8.

Teams:—

Golconda.—1, Capt. Mir Towfik Ali 5; 2, Capt. M. J. Lindsay 4; 3, Capt. H. P. Guiness 8; Back, Mr. Mohmd. Hamidulla 5; Total 22.

Kashmir.—1, Capt. Critchley 4; 2, Mr. R. Skene 6. 3, Mr. G. Balding. 9; Back, H. H. the Maharaja of Jammu and Kashmir 5; Total 24.

SAT. Next PATHE

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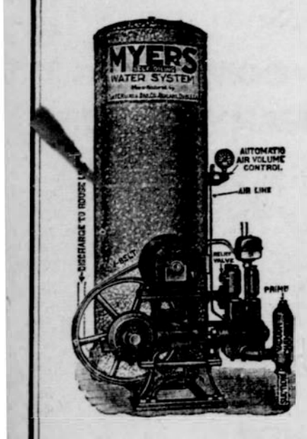

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SERVE MASSES DURING VACATION

Revenue Minister's Advice To Students

The annual social gathering of the University Hostel Students' Union was held on Sunday evening at 5-30 p.m. in the Common Hall of the Hostel situated opposite the Marine Line station. The chief guest of honour was the Hon. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, Minister for Revenue and Agriculture, Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai addressed the members in Hindi. He compared the conditions of the present day students with those of his time and pointed that the present generation has many facilities. He requested the students to study the conditions of the peasants and the problems of the country at first hand and wanted them to utilise their vacation in doing whatever little they can to alleviate the conditions of the masses. He advocated the use of Swadeshi and Khaddar in particular on the ground that the whole of the money spent remained in the country.

He appreciated the researches carried by the students in the University, but wanted them to give more practical touch to their problems. Concluding he said that it is upto the present generation to work whole-heartedly towards the goal of nationalist India. The Vice-Chancellor drew attention to the social disabilities which should be eradicated. He requested the present Government to help in enabling the students to get practical datas and offered them the services of the University professors for research in social and economic problems.

The General Secretary thanked the guests and the amateurs who entertained the gathering with music, tap-dancing, card-tricks and caricatures and to all who helped to make the gathering a success. The function came to a close with the singing of "Vande Mataram" song.

HINDU MAHASABHA AND JAPAN

NEW DELHI, Jan. 28.

Apropos the controversy about the alleged support of the Hindu Mahasabha to Japan's aggression in China, the Hindu Mahasabha Head Office has issued a statement to the Press, in the course of which it says that no resolution was moved in the Subjects Committee, or passed in the open session at Ahmedabad, as it was considered unwise to make any declaration of support to either side at the present moment. The subject was never considered officially by the Mahasabha either before or after the session.—United Press.

Amalgamation Of National Scout Units

Resolution Passed By I. N. S. A. Council

At the Council meeting of the Indian National Scout Association on Monday evening at Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's Chambers, the following resolutions were unanimously passed:

The I.N.S.A. has very great pleasure to welcome in our midst Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scout Association, who has very kindly taken the trouble to come to Bombay at the invitation of the Association in order to establish a permanent bond of friendship between the two Associations.

The I.N.S.A. will do its utmost to reach an understanding with the Seva Samiti which will lead to amalgamation in the near future

The I.N.S.A. pays its sincere tribute to the Seva Samiti for its splendid services to the Indian Scout Movement during the last twenty years and especially puts on record the services of Pandit Snri Ram Bajpai who organised his first national troop as early as 1913.

The I.N.S.A. welcomes the assurance given by Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti, that he will do his utmost to see that the Constitution entitled 'Hind Scout Association' which was presented at the Allahabad Conference is accepted by the Seva Samiti. The Council of the I.N.S.A. according to its resolution is in general agreement with the constitution, especially with regard to the Name, Aims and Objects, Policy and Pledge, except that it should be drafted to suit the Federation of autonomous Provincial and State Associations. Subject to this modification and the change in the background of the Flag which may be blue or green, the I.N.S.A. sees no difficulty in bringing about an amalgamation of the two Associations at the earliest possible date after the meeting of the National Council of the Seva Samiti.

Meanwhile it is resolved that as a token of friendship and the agreement reached on general principles between the two Associations, all Scouts of the I.N.S.A. who pass the Tenderfoot Test, do wear the Tenderfoot Badge of the Seva Samiti.

SEVA SAMITI SCOUT CHIEF IN CITY

Pandit Shri Ram Bajpai, the Chief Organising Commissioner of the Seva Samiti Boy Scouts Association, who has been invited to Bombay by the Indian National Scouts Association is likely to have a very busy time as he will take this opportunity to extend the National Scout Movement in Bombay and bring about the closest possible contact between the Seva Samiti and the I.N.S.A.

Following are the details of Pandit Bajoai's programme:

27th.—Visit to Babu Pannalal Boys' School (2 P.M.)

Visit to Fellowship School (3 P.M.)

Visit to Moghveera Night School (7-30 P.M.)

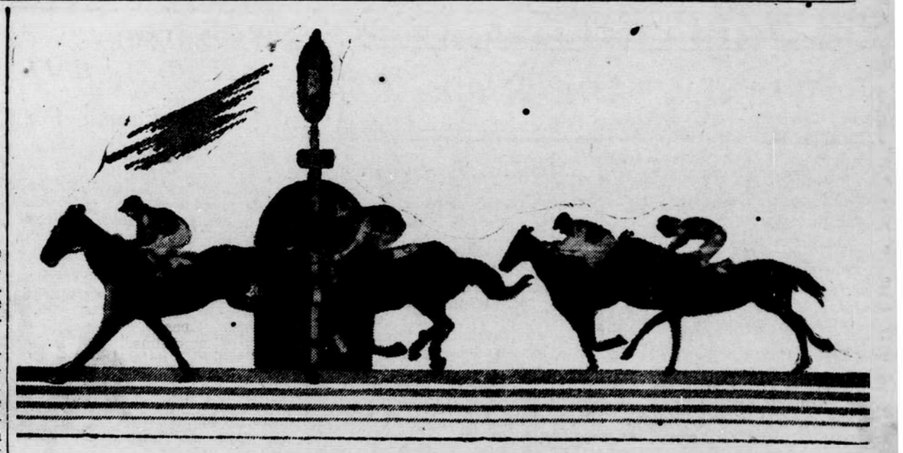
28.—Pandit Bajpai will meet the National Scouts at Poona.

29th.—The Asoka Group of National Scouts Troops at Dadar will be At Home to Pandit Bajpai at 5 P.M.

Camp fire of all Bombay Scouters at the I.N.S.A. Training Camp ground at Malad at 7-30 P.M.

30th.—Pandit Bajpai will address the Scouts and Scouters of the I.N.S.A. at 9 A.M.

31st.—Departure of Pandit from V. T. (Bombay) at 8-55 P.M.



BOMBAY RACES

FIRST	DAY	SAT.	29th	JAN.	1938.
The Grand Western Handicap—Chief of Kagal Memorial Plate.					
SECOND	DAY	SAT.	5th	FEB.	1938.
The Eclipse Stakes of India.					
THIRD	DAY	SAT.	12th	FEB.	1938.
The Hughes Memorial Plate.—The Mysore Cup.					
FOURTH	DAY	SAT.	19th	FEB.	1938.
Rajpipla Gold Cup.—C. N. Wadia Gold Cup.					
FIFTH	DAY	SAT.	26th	FEB.	1938.
The Byculla Club Cup.—The Turf Club Cup.					

SPECIAL RETURN BUS SERVICES EACH RACE DAY FROM — COLABA, DADAR, BALLARD ESTATE. FREQUENT TRAIN SERVICES TO AND FROM MAHALAXMI—BOOKING ON THE COURSE.

ADMISSION RATES AS USUAL (Right of Admission Reserved).

Bombay Races

INDEPENDENCE DAY ARRESTS

Two School Boys Taken Into Custody On Charge Of Obstructing Traffic

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Two Students of the Esplanade High School were arrested this morning on a charge of obstructing traffic.

It appears that some of the students tried to force the school to close for the day owing to Independence Day. Two boys who took prominent part were arrested as it is alleged they collected a crowd and obstructed traffic.

BRAHMIN-COBBLER WEDDING

Anandrao Durgappa Bhende, a Deccani Saraswat Brahmin of Jogeshwari who is working as commission agent and Tarlica Keshavjee Bhawan, a Gujarati cobbler, younger sister of Laxmibai Keshavjee, late teacher of Virpur Arya Kanya Gurukul have registered their marriage under special marriage Act III of 1872 of Bombay on the 12th January.

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

LONDON-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Wednesday	1 p.m	3-30 p.m
Friday	1 p.m.	3-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—LONDON

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.	Departure
Wednesday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m.
Friday	8-30 a.m.	10-15 a.m

DELHI-BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Arrival	Delivery
Monday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m
Thursday	1-55 p.m.	3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—DELHI

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O.
Tuesday	8-0 p.m
Thursday	8-0 p.m.

TRIVANDRUM—BOMBAY (JUHU)

	Delivery
Tuesday	6-0 p.m.

BOMBAY (JUHU)—TRIVANDRUM

	Latest hour of posting at G.P.O
Wednesday	8-0 p.m

BOMBAY (JUHU)—KATHIAWAR

	Departure H.M.
Tuesday	7-15
Thursday	7-15
Saturday	7-15

	Arrival H.M.
Monday	11-35
Wednesday	11-35

AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Enraged at his wife's refusal to comply with his wishes, a 28-year old husband is alleged to have cut off her nose and inflicted thirteen injuries on her person.

She was removed to J. J. Hospital. The husband was arrested by the police.

Tarasingh Surjan Singh (32), has been arrested on charges of rash and negligent driving and causing grievous hurt to Niajuddin Imamalli, (30).

He was remanded into police custody till February 9.

"Sutta" Arrests

Ten persons, arrested on Tuesday night in connection with sutta activities, were put up before the Girgaum Magistrate and were enlarged on bail to-day.

An alleged gambling den in Jemker Moholla was raided on Tuesday night by the Bombay C. I. D. and two persons were put under arrest.

The Kalachowkie police arrested one man, while, it is stated, he was accepting bets on New Road between Bhoiwada and Sewree.

Sub-Inspector Rane of the Anti-Gambling Squad raided a house in Bora Bazar Street and arrested six persons who were found there.

Sub-Inspector Shewde of the Anti-Gambling Squad arrested one person on Bapty Road, Null Bazar, at about 11 p.m.

Gambling Convictions

Accepting his plea of guilty the Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum, convicted Gangaram Atmaram of using a place near a staircase as common gaming house.

Atmaram was sentenced to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Found guilty of a charge of using his common gaming house, Dattaram Shiva, who was arrested on January 17, was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 150, in default to undergo a month's imprisonment

DEATH DUE TO PNEUMONIA.

"Death was caused by pneumonia which supervened while under treatment for multiple fractures, which he had sustained in consequence of his having jumped down from the first floor of house No. 37 in Third Agyari Lane, off Girgaum Road, with the intention of putting an end to his life," was the verdict of the Bombay Coroner's jury to-day, at the inquest on Ratanchand Naganbhai (38) who died in the G. T. Hospital yesterday.

ENTRY IN VACCINATION'S REGISTER SAVES ACCUSED.

An entry in the Register of Primary Vaccinations kept by the City Municipality came to the rescue of a man who was prosecuted by the police for returning to the city in contravention of the order of the Commissioner of Police.

Pandoo Vithoba Kangoothkar, who had several previous convictions, two of them for a similar offence, was externed by the Commissioner of Police for two years on March, 22, 1937. He was arrested at Sion on September 18, and was charged with returning to the city without the permission of the Commissioner, before Mr. M. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Fifth Court, Bhoiwada.

The accused pleaded "not guilty," and stated that he was born and brought up in Bombay, and not in a village in Ratnagiri District; not had he any means of livelihood there. He had found some employment in Kurla.

To prove that he was born in Bombay the accused produced a copy of the register of vaccinations kept by the Municipality. An entry dated March 3, 1905 shows that Pandurang was vaccinated in the Mahim Ward His birth place was shown as Bombay. A similar entry was found in the case of his elder sister who was vaccinated on November 6, 1896, when she was only five months old.

The accused was acquitted.

Welsh Rugby Team Against Scotland

LONDON, Jan. 25.

The Welsh Rugby team against Scotland at Murrayfield to be played on February 5: A. Jenkins, Clement, Idwalrees, Woller, Bassett, Tanner, Jones (captain), E. Morgan, Travers, H. Rees, F. L. Morgan, Watkins, McCarley, Vickery and Rees.—Reuter.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail		6 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	22 00	
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Chheoki	7 40	17 50
Madras Express	8 25	20 55
Deccan Queen on Mondays only	10 10	15 00
Deccan Queen on Fridays only	10 30	
Poona Mail		17 15
Punjab Mail	10 25	17 30
Nagpur Express	11 15	18 55
Poona Fast Passenger	14 55	21 5
Poona Express	17 00	11 35
Allahabad Express	19 24	8 05
	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timing in force from January 1, 1938:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 05
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawa Mail	7 25	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays at Ballard Pier	8 40	
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 00	13 50
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Surat	9 48	
'The Flying Ranee' daily except on Mondays	10 58	
'The Flying Ranee' Mondays only from Bulsar	9 15	
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Surat		15 10
'The Flying Ranee' Saturdays only to Bulsar		15 50
'The Flying Ranee' daily except Saturdays to Surat		18 05

TO-DAY ON RADIO

Bombay Programme

VUB 244 metres, 1,231 kc/s.
a.m.
8-0 AIR Artists. Jogiya on Sarangi and Violin. 8-10 Sadiq Ali Akhtar. 8-30 Prof. B. R. Deodhar.
noon
12-0 Digambar School of Music.
p.m.
12-20 "Bhaskar School of Music". 12-40 "Agrawalle School of Music". 1-0 Market Rates, Announcements. 1-5 Troise and his Mandoliers. 1-20 Charlie Kunz—Piano. 1-27 Carroll Lewis and Radio Discoveries. 1-34 Primo Scala's Accordion Band. Morton Downey—Tenor. 1-47 Reginald Dixon—Organ. Jay Wilbur and his Band. 5-30 Prem Geets. 5-55 Joe Rich and Swing Boys. 6-15 Marek Weber and Orchestra. 6-30 News in Marathi. 6-35 To Bhumijan. 7-30 Commercial News. 7-40 Talk (Marathi): Prof. M. D. Altekar's Review of Marathi publications. 7-55 Tom H. Rowland—Organ. 8-25 Richard Crooks—Tenor. 8-32 Freda Dyer—Contralto. 8-42 Light Symphony Orchestra. 8-45 News in Hindustani. 9-0 News in English. 9-15 Rajkumari and Harilal. 9-45 Talk (English): "As I Look Back". No. 4. By Jamnadas Dwarkadas. 10-0 S. Parsekar—Jalatarang. Malkauns. 10-10 Panditrao Nagarkar.

Delhi I Programme

VUD 340.13 metres, 882 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
8-0 Ghulam Farid. 8-15 P. S. Mukerjee. Todi on Violin. 8-25 Usman Khan. 8-45 Vatsalabai Kumtekar. 9-0 Mahboob. 9-10 News (English): 9-20 News (Hindustani): 9-30 Usman Khan. 9-50 Vatsalabai Kumtekar. 10-5 Haider Hussain. Bhankar on Sitar. 10-10 Ghulam Farid.
TRANSMISSION II
p.m.
12-30 An Hour of Variety. 1-30 European Music.
TRANSMISSION III
p.m.
5-0 Mahboob. 5-10 Vatsalabai Kumtekar. 5-30 For Jack and Jill. 6-0 Ghulam Farid. 6-30 "For Villagers Only". 7-30 Mahboob. 7-40 Malang Khan. 7-45 Vatsalabai Kumtekar. 8-0 Talk (Hindustani): Discussion on some principles of literary criticism. By Niaz Fatehpuri. 8-15 Usman Khan. 8-30 Reminiscences—Musical. 9-5 Pandit Ratan Piya. Bhajans. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani): 9-30 News, Weather (English): 9-45 Instrumental Extractes and Intermezzi. 10-0 Talk (English): "British and Indian Thought". By Lord Samuel. 10-15 Informal Music Evening. 10-55 News.

Delhi II Programme

TRANSMISSION I
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION II
31.4 metres, 9,565 kc/s.
Programmes as in Delhi I
TRANSMISSION III
86 metres, 3,495 kc/s.
p.m.
5-0 to 6-30 Programmes as in Delhi I. 6-30 Ghulam Farid. 6-50 Sarod and Sarinda—Nautch Gat. 7-0 Usman Khan. 7-15 Famous Duets from Film-Land. 7-30 to 9-45 Programmes as in Delhi I. 9-45 Usman Khan. 10-0 to 10-15 Programmes as in Delhi I. 10-15 Ghulam Farid. 10-25 Vatsalabai Kumtekar. 10-40 Usman Khan. 10-55 News.

Calcutta Programme

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. and 49.10 metres, 6.109 kc/s.
(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time.)
p.m.
12-36 "Melodious Master-Mosaics" Radio Quartette. 1-36 School Programme. 2-6 "Sita". A Religious Play. As recorded by Senola. 5-6 For Rural Areas 5-36 Ushabaty and Ranjit Roy. 5-51 Biresh Ukil—Thumri (Bengali). 6-1 Manikmala. 6-21 "Debi-Stuti" by Kazi Najrul Islam. 7-51 Talk: The Spread of Buddhism. By S. C Banerjee. 8-6 News. Weather (Bengali). 8-21 K. C. Dey. 8-41 Golam Mohammad—Qawwali. 9-1 Commercial News, Weather (English). 9-6 News, Announcements. 9-21 Debate: "Isn't it silly". Equality of Sex. Mrs. Ela Sen—No. Hiren Mukherjee—Yes. 9-36 A Studio Concert, by Thelma E. Barron.

Peshawar Programme

VUP 209 metres, 1,500 kc/s.
TRANSMISSION I
a.m.
8-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal. 8-20 Munawwar Sultana. 8-35 Khyber Radio Orchestra—Bhibhas. 8-40 Zubaida Begam.
p.m.
5-30 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 5-40 Munawwar Sultana. 6-0 "Khabare Atare". 7-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal—Qawwali. 7-20 Alap on Sarangi. By Inayat Husain. 7-25 Zubaidah Begam. 7-45 Talk (Hindustani): Emancipation of Women. By Mrs. Asghari Quraishi. 8-0 Munwwar Sultana. 8-20 Khyber Radio Orchestra 8-30 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal—Qawwali. 8-55 Zubaida Begam. 9-15 News Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Khyber Radio Orchestra. 9-50 Munazira. By M. B. Khizar Tamimi. 10-0 Mohd. Siddiq Qawwal—Qawwali. 10-20 Zubaida Begam. 10-40 "Do Parosi". When two neighbours meet.

Lahore Programme

VUL 276 metres, 1,086 kc/s.
p.m.
6-0 Pandit Janardhan V. Pethe. 6-30 For Villagers. 7-0 Roshan Ara Begam. 7-30 Pandit Janardhan V. Pethe. 8-0 Roshan Ara Begam. 8-15 Talk (Hindustani): "Book Reviews (Hindi)". By Indar Nath Madan. 8-30 Pandit Janardhan V. Pethe. 8-45 Roshan Ara Begam. 9-5 The Airvoice Orchestra. 9-15 News, Weather (Hindustani). 9-30 News, Weather (English). 9-45 Talk (English): Crops Rotation: Its Importance and Necessity. By K. S. Agha Yusuf Ali. 10-0 A Studio Concert.

B. B. C. Programme

GSH 21.47 Mc/s (13.97 m.). GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86 m.). GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82 m.). GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53 m.)
p.m.
7-25 Opening Announcements. 7-30 Big Ben. 'The House in the Country'. 8-15 'Made in Great Britain'—4. 8-45 Band of Royal Marines. (Plymouth Division). 9-15 Australia's 150th Anniversary Celebrations. 9-30 News Announcements. 9-50 "Matters of Moment" by Earl of Lytton. 10-5 'Words with Music'.

CLEAR THAT COLD WITH VAPEX

Breathe the Vapex vapour from your handkerchief by day and from the end of your pillow by night. It kills the germs, relieves stuffiness, prevents the spread of infection.

Of all Chemists and Dealers

MADE IN ENGLAND BY THOMAS KERFOOT & CO. LTD. and sold throughout the world.

Gland Discovery Restores Youth In 24 Hours

Sufferers from loss of vigour, nervousness, weak body, impure blood, failing memory, and who are old and worn-out before their time will be delighted to learn of a new gland discovery by an American Doctor.

This new discovery makes it possible to quickly and easily restore vigour to your glands and body, to build rich, pure blood, to strengthen your mind and memory and feel like a new man in only 8 days. In fact, this discovery which is a home medicine in pleasant, easy-to-take tablet form, does away with gland operations and begins to build new vigour and energy in 24 hours, yet is absolutely harmless and natural in action.

The success of this amazing discovery, called Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs has been so great in America that it is now being distributed by all chemists here under a guarantee of complete satisfaction or money back. In other words, Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs must make you feel full of vigour and energy and from 10 to 20 years younger, or you merely return the empty package and get your money back. A special, double-strength bottle of 48 Dr. Nixon's Vi-Tabs costs only Rs. 4, and the guarantee protects you.

Collegians Allowed To Appear For Exam.

(From Our Correspondent.)
NAGPUR, January 26.

It is reliably understood that the C. P. Government have passed orders that all the sixteen second-year students of the Agricultural College, Nagpur, who had been detained by the college authorities and whose detention had led to a strike in the college in the first week of this month should be allowed to appear for university examination as a special case.

It is recalled that the Strike Committee of students called off the strike on the assurance of the Minister that cases of all students would be considered sympathetically.

ENTERTAINMENT AT C. J. HALL

Variety Programme For To-day

The following programme will be performed at the entertainment organised by Lady Blackwell, which will take place at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall, to-day (Thursday), at 6 p.m.:—

Flute solos. Mr. Harry Lyttler. At the piano Miss S. Saher.

a. Romance. Bruneau.
b. Petite Piece. Hue.
c. Piece. Faure.
d. Deicher Tanz. Mozart.

2. Songs. Mrs. H. G. Sale. At the piano Mrs Laidlaw.

a "One fine day." "Madam Butterfly." Puccini.
b "Una voce poca fa." "Barber of Seville." Rossini.

3. Sonata for Piano and two Violins in g minor. Handel. Lady Blackwell, Miss Gedge, Miss Kaae.

4. Voice and Flute. Mrs. Sale, Mr. Lyttler.

a Thou brilliant bird. David.
b. Lo! Hear the gentle lark. Bishop.

5. Dances by the pupils from the Kelveye's Dancing School.

a. Serpentine Dance Pamela Albert.
b. Hungarian Dance. Joan McClumpha.
c. Song. Lundsay Laidlaw.
d. Advance Tap Dancing. Olga Northmore.
e. Bacchus Patsy Warner. At the piano Mr Mena Silas.
6. Dance. Van Bala. Baby Rupa Rani Munshi
7 Song. Flute Song. . . Miss Raihana Tyabjee
8. Dance. Manipuri Dance. Miss Ramila Shroff.
9. Garba. Jalzillia. . . Vanita Vishram School Girls.

Law College Freeship

A correspondent writes:—

The Director of Public Instruction has this year awarded his two freeships for legal studies to two Harijans (with apologies to Dr. Ambedkar's susceptibilities for the correct nomenclature) students while the Principal of the Bombay Law College split one between two students of the non-Scheduled Classes and selected for the other a candidate who is a member of the Bombay Assembly and the Ambedkar Party.

The Principal is no doubt quite competent to make his selection, but the term "freeship" has reference to the economic status of the student so that it would only be reasonable to expect that candidates should be preferred for the award who were struggling students and whose income capacity was either non-existent or exceptionally depressed.

May I, therefore, venture to suggest that the conditions governing the grant of governmental freeships should be so amended as to stress the condition and criterion of income capacity so that really struggling students got advantage of the facilities of freeship?

YOGA AND WRESTLING

BOMBAY, Jan. 25.

Speaking before a selected audience, including the well-known wrestlers of Gama's party, Shri Yogendra of the Yoga Institute in dealing with Yoga and the Art of wrestling, emphasized the need of physical discipline as the 'sine qua non' of both Yoga and wrestling. According to him, a wrestler reaches the stage of one-pointedness, when he is within the ring.

He added that in ancient India everything was evolved to perfection, and the art of wrestling passed on as a heritage, not from books to books but from the teachers to the disciples.

RARE BOOK

Referring to a rare ancient text on wrestling known as Mallavidhya in the collections of the Bhandarkar's Oriental Research Institute, he observed that these elusive writings are extremely difficult of interpretation. It means that in order to appreciate or translate them to the scholar should become a wrestler or the wrestler should become a scholar. Culture and Art in India were preserved through esoteric methods and their knowledge had been reserved for only the deserving few. It is the duty of the lovers of culture and Art to bring these within the realm of science for the benefit of humanity.—United Press.

MODERN SCHOOL SPORTS.
(From A Correspondent.)

The annual sports of the Modern School, situated on Vithalbhai Patel Road, was held on Wilson College ground on 22nd January, when Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas presided.

Speaking on the importance of sports in student-life Sir P. T. congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Vakil for the efficient management of the school and predicted a bright future for the school which is already progressive in ideals and methods.

Salsette C. C.

Salsette C. C. Secretary writes:

The annual general meeting of the members of the Congress residing in Salsette Taluka, was held on Sunday last, in the "Nagindas Hall" at Thana, when the following members were elected to constitute the Salsette Taluka Committee:—

D. M. Nadkarni, S. A. Tendulkar, Kantilal Nagindas Thanawala, N. K. Soloni, D. S. Bajpai, Manilal Hiralal Shah, Maruti Kumar, Fakira Nagoo Bhagat, Y. D. Thanekar and D. M. Sutar.

The abovementioned elected members of the Taluka Committee elected from amongst themselves the following members to constitute the executive body of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee:—

President:—Mr. D. M. Nadkarni; Secretary, Mr. S. A. Tendulkar; Treasurer, Mr. Kantilal Nagindas Thanawala.

NASIK CONGRESS COMMITTEE
(From Our Correspondent)
Nasik, Jan. 24.

Last afternoon at the meeting of the Nasik City Congress Committee held here, a resolution moved by Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A. which was duly seconded by Mr. N. R. Choudhari, proposing that Mr. R H. Gadre, be elected President, Mahant Sitaram Das Shastri vice-president, Messrs. M. G. Ingale, and Indorekar, secretaries, and the Executive Committee should comprise, besides these office-bearers, Messrs. S. R. Chandratre, Y. B. Pimpalgaonkar (treasurer) N. R. Choudhari, S. M. Tantia, B. R. Pandya and B. R. Jadhav, was passed unanimously. The annual report and balance sheet, and audited accounts were also passed unanimously.

A resolution placing on record its deep sorrow at the death of Mrs. Swaruprani Nehru, and Mr. L. S. alias Mama Shinde, an energetic Congress-worker of Panchavati, was also passed unanimously at the meeting, all standing.

NEW CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS FOR SANTA CRUZ.

(From A Correspondent.)

At a meeting of the newly elected members of the Santa Cruz Congress Committee held on the 23rd instant following office-bearers for the year 1938 were elected unanimously:—

President: Sjt. Chandulal S. Modi.
Secretary: Sjt. U. S. Ramchandra Rao.
Treasurer: Sjt. D. M. Nagarkar.

The representatives on the Suburban District Congress Committee are as mentioned below:

Sjt. Chandulal Modi, Ramachandra Rao, D. M. Nagarkar, Purushottam Kanji Chhaganlal Yogi (Ex-Officio) Smt. Gangaben Patel.

MULUND CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Following are office-bearers for 1938:

President: Sjt. Nanalal Bhagwanji Goutara.
Secretaries: Messrs. Vrajlal Manekla Artik and Vasantlal Vrajlal Gandhi.
Treasurer: Mr. Jethubhai Khiaraj Khona.
District's representatives: Messrs. Naalal B Goutara and Vrajlal M. Artik.

KURLA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

(From A Correspondent)

The meeting of the local Congress Committee met on 24th instant and elected the following as their office-bearers and representatives to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committees.

President: Shri M. N. Patankar.
Secretaries: Shri Daud Suleman and Shri S. I. Dave.
Treasurer: Shri Khetsi V. Mehta.

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS OFFICE-BEARERS

The Secretary writes;—

At a meeting of the members of the Managing Council of 'C' Ward Congress Committee held on Saturday last, the following office-bearers have been elected:—

President: Sjt. Motichand G. Kapadia.
Vice-Presidents: Sjt. Yashwant Krushna Parulekar and Sjt. Shivlal Dipchand Patwa.
Hon. Secretaries: Sjt. Gunvant B. Brahma and Sjt. Kameshwar G. Vyas.
Treasurer: Sjt. Sunderdas Morarji.

KALYAN CITY CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary writes:

At a meeting held on the 5th instant under the auspices of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee, a City Congress Committee was formed under the name of the 'Kalyan City Congress Committee' when the following were elected as office-bearers for the current year.

President: Syt Patwardhan R. M.
Secretaries: Syt. V. V. Subba Rao and Syt. Hargovind Dayabhai.
Committee Members: Dr. V. M. Phadke, Syt. K. T. Sule, Syt. Ramlal Kushira, Syt. Vagjibhai Patel, Syt. N. V. Saraf and Srimati Sampat Devi Dubhe.

KALYAN TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The Secretary writes:

The annual general meeting of the above Committee was held on the 23rd instant under the presidency of Syt. P. V. Paranjpe. The annual report and accounts were read and passed unanimously. After which the new year's elections took place. The following were elected as office-bearers of the Kalyan Taluka Congress Committee for 1938.

President: Dr. Bhagawan Oka.
Vice-Presidents: Syt. P. V. Paranjpe and Syt. K. G. Dhuru.
Secretaries: Dr. V. W. Phadke and Syt. M. K. Pradhan.
Committee Members: Syt. Patwardhan R. M., Syt. K. T. Sule, Syt. V. V. Subba Rao, Syt. Hargovind Dayabhai and Syt. T. L. Putranarya.

'F' WARD ELECTION TROUBLE.

Mr. Jinabhai Joshi, President of the 'F' Ward annual general meeting writes:—

With reference to the report of what happened at the Election meeting in 'F' Ward published in your esteemed paper of the 24th instant, as I find that it does not state what actually happened at the said meeting, I shall feel obliged to give publicity to the following:

While commending the report for adoption by the meeting I did say that the report was prepared by our indefatigable Secretary Sjt. Narayanswami, that it contained statement of facts described in a language coloured by the views of the Secretary.

As for the election an agreed list of 25 names was presented by Sjt. Mahadeshwar, seconded by Sjt. Karnik and supported by Sjt. Kashiprasad Singh. Sjt. Narayanswami thereupon proposed one more name viz. Sjt. Redkar. As the name of each candidate was called out he was requested to stand in his seat so that the members present might know the member whom they were voting for.

At this stage, Sjt. Acharya objected to one member's name as that member, according to Sjt. Acharya was not a habitual wearer of Khadi. I requested the member to rise in his seat and on his doing so, finding that he was not wholly dressed in Khadi I naturally ruled his name out. This was not even objected to by the member himself. It was not necessary to question the member whether he was a habitual wearer of Khadi when I could see with my own eyes that he was not so dressed. On the elimination of his name I placed the list of the remaining 25 names, including the one proposed by Sjt. Narayanswami to vote, and the list was acclaimed and passed by an overwhelming majority. I accordingly declared the names as passed and dissolved the meeting. Thereafter Sjt. Narayanswami got up and said that he had not had enough opportunity to propose more names and hence he was withdrawing from the meeting. Sjt. Narayanswami, thereupon alone walked out of the meeting. After the meeting had broken up, several groups discussed heatedly the attitude of Com. Narayanswami. But that had nothing to do with the meeting at all.

The statement that the Secretary then proposed a fresh list but this was ruled out and I declared the original proposition carried amidst pandemonium is not correct. In that meeting I did not rule out any proposition except the candidature of the member who was found not to be a habitual wearer of Khadi.

MAYOR'S CHINESE RELIEF FUND

Out of the contributions received in aid of the Mayor's Chinese Relief Fund, His Worship the Mayor of Bombay sent on 28th October, 1937 medical requisites and appliances worth Rs. 945 and remitted on 18th January, 1938 a sum of Rs. 30,000 to the Hongkong Branch of the National Women's Relief Association, Hongkong, China, for affording relief to the war-stricken Chinese, the receipt of which has been duly acknowledged by the Association.

His Worship has received a letter from the Hon. Secretary of the Association pointing out that they are urgently in need of great many things such as blankets, sheets, hospital uniforms, ambulances as well as monetary contributions to carry out their relief work successfully. His Worship hopes that the appeal will be responded to generously by the citizens.

EDUCATIONISTS TO DISCUSS WARDHA SCHEME

The Honorary Secretary, All-India Federation of Educational Association, has issued the following:

The 13th All-India Educational Conference at Calcutta has appointed a representative Committee of educationists to discuss the desirability and the practicability of Mahatma Gandhi's Wardha Scheme and Dr. Zakir Hussain Committee's report.

All the educationists of the country are requested to send their critisism and suggestions as well as the relevant materials available expected to be of help to the Committee, to the convenor Mr. P. Seshadri, Principal, Government College, Ajmer, by the 25th February at the latest. The Committee has to submit its report by the 31st March, 1938.

B.P.C.C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEES.

The Jt. Secretaries of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. write:

A meeting of the Labour Sub-Committee of the B.P.C.C. was held on Friday, the 21st January, 1938, when Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar and B. J. Mhatre were appointed Joint Secretaries and the resolution of the B.P.C.C. dated the 17th January, 1938 regarding the interim increase in the wages of the Mill workers was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of Messrs. Purshottamdas Trikumdas, Sjt. Y. K. Khadilkar, Sjt. V. B. Karnik, Sjt. R. K. Achrekar, Sjt. S. B. Mahadeshwar, and Sjt. B. J. Mhatre. This Sub-Committee met on the 22nd, 24th and 25th inst. and have submitted a report unanimously recommending 25 per cent. of increase to those who earn Rs. 25 or less p.m. and 20 per cent. to those who earn more than 25 p. m.

EXTERNMENT ORDER CHALLENGED

Appeal In High Court

A test case challenging the powers of the Commissioner of Police to deport a person arbitrarily came on before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Wassoodev at the High Court.

This was by way of an appeal by Yarmohamad Ahmad Khan against the sentence of a fine of Rs. 201, in default three months' R I., passed on him by the Chief Presidency Magistrate who convicted him of an offence under Section 128 of the Bombay Police Act.

The petitioner stated that he belonged to the family of "Lambadars" or heads of villages in the Punjab and was the largest landholder in his village. Since 1911 he had settled in Bombay where he was serving as a "Tindal" in the P. and O. Company and was later appointed the "Ghat Sarang" of the "Chhachi Community" in the P. and O. Company.

In July, 1930, the petitioner was taken to the office of the Commissioner of Police by the Inspector, Pathan Branch, and an order of externment was passed against him without giving him an opportunity to be heard. Though the petitioner believed the order to be 'ultra vires', he observed that order and after completing the period of two years returned to Bombay.

After six months, the petitioner was again externed out of Bombay on March 8, 1934, by an order of the Commissioner without giving him an opportunity to explain his case.

At the completion of the second order, the petitioner returned to Bombay in March, 1936.

THIRD ORDER

In November, 1936, the petitioner was taken to the Commissioner of Police, by the Inspector, Pathan Branch, and was served with an order of externment for the third time.

The petitioner was sent to his native place where he remained for some time. He, however, returned to Bombay in June, 1937, when the order was still in force and surrendered himself to the police for the purpose of testing the validity of the order.

He was then arrested and tried for a breach of the order and sentenced by the Chief Presidency Magistrate as above.

Against this he filed the present appeal to the High Court contending that the Commissioner's order of externment was illegal.

Princess Juliana's condition is stated at 7 p.m. to be very well and unchanged. In view of bad weather the Princess did not make her usual stroll in the afternoon and the usual crowd outside the Palace was absent. —Reuter.

For the 11th consecutive year THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has declared an ANNUAL COMPOUND REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 21 per Rs. 1000

THE year ended 15th November, 1937 has been another record year. Not only has the Standard Life maintained this high rate of bonus for the 11th year in succession but it has done so without in any way weakening its basis of valuation, regarded as the most stringent in the world. Besides, the Standard Life is a mutual company with assets exceeding Rs. 37 crores. Bonus prospects are therefore very bright.

Assuming that the above rate of bonus is maintained throughout, a policy of Rs. 10,000 would amount to Rs. 16,810 in 25 years.

It will be seen that a policy with the Standard Life Assurance Company offers you bonus-distributions on sound yet most generous lines . . . and gives you the protection of the Company's impregnable financial strength.

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City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 11, 1994
Muslim: Zilquad 25, 1356
Parsi: Amardad 24, 1307
Hightide: 8-26, 22-38
Lowtide: 3-36, 15-07
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 29m

S. S. Maloja with mails from London of the 13th instant due at 6 p.m.
Bombay Legislative Assembly 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.
Concert in aid of the University Settlement for Women, Bombay, C. J. Hall, 6 p.m., under the patronage of H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley.
Society of Honorary Presidency Magistrates: Dinner to meet H. E. the Governor and Lady Lumley, Taj Mahal Hotel, 8-15 p.m.

Friday, January 28.

Unveiling of Statue of His late Majesty King George V by H. E. the Governor of Bombay, Gateway of India, 5-30 p.m.

Saturday, January 29.

S. S. 'Mooltan', with homeward mails sails at 12-15 p.m.
Bombay Races: First Day of Big Meeting.

AIR SERVICES TO KATHIAWAR

Their Schedule 'Plane came on Wednesday morning at 11-35 from Kathiawar.

FREE SHORTHAND CLASSES

Free classes have been started in the City High School premises, at Thakurdwar (Tram Junction). Shorthand is taught free. Candidates should apply personally between 7 a.m. and 9 a.m.

FOURTH INDIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR

The Directors of the Indian Industries Fair, Ltd., Girgaum, Bombay 4, announce that the Fourth Indian Industries Fair, will be held at the Esplanade (otherwise known as the Azad) Maidan, from 19th March 1938, for one month.

HOUSE RENT REDUCTION

Mr. Nariman has consented to preside over the meeting to be held at the Mazdoor Maidan (Moninpura) on Sunday (30th instant) at 4-30 p.m. in order to voice public opinion for reduction of house-rent by 50 per cent and for adult franchise.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' UNION

The Jt. Hon Secretary of the Bombay Students' Union writes:—

A meeting of the delegates to the All-India Students' Conference elected by the Bombay Students' Union held on the 25th instant, elected the following as members of the A. I. S. C.:—

1. Kumidini Trivedi, 2. P. K. Mehta, 3. Shanti Master, 4. C. P. Patel, 5. S. D. Vyas and 6. M. L. Shah.

WILSONIANS OBSERVE INDEPENDENCE DAY

The students of Wilson College, Bombay, gathered together on Chowpatty sands at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, when the National Flag was unfurled by Miss H. M. Mody, and they pledged themselves to the new Independence Pledge of the Indian National Congress. When this was over, lady students of the College sang "Zanda uncha rahe hamara" and "Bande Mataram".

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. 'Conte Biancamano' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 9-30 a.m. to-day (Thursday).

Registered and unregistered mails for Mauritius and Reunion per extra s. s. 'Sibajak' via Madura, Colombo and Batavia will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3 p.m. on Saturday the 29th and 9 a.m. on Sunday the 30th instant respectively

NEW ATTRACTION AT CAPITOL

In addition to 'First Lady', the management of the Capitol by exclusive arrangements with the Taj Mahal Hotel will present on its stage twice daily during the 6-30 and 10 p.m. shows, the famous magician and conjurer, Sirdani. Sirdani like all good magicians is a master of his art, having mystified the medical profession and amazed the public all over the world. He is reputed to have even baffled Scotland Yard. He will perform several interesting tricks which are bound to add to everybody's entertainment.

'G' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

As announced in the annual general meeting held on Sunday (23rd instant) those members whose names were suggested in the said meeting as candidates for election of the Council of Management of the 'G' Ward District Congress Committee should fill in the prescribed forms and file the same in the District Congress Committee's Office on or before 8 p.m. on Monday (31st instant). The forms can be had from the Congress Committee's Office.

MOGAVEERA VYAVASTHAPAKA MANDALI

Pursuant to Rule 11 of the Constitution, election of 15 members to the Managing Committee for the year 1938-39 will take place shortly. Members desirous of contesting the election should send in their nomination papers to the Secretaries not later than 7 p.m. (S.T.) on Monday (31st instant). Members whose subscriptions are in arrears are not eligible for election.

In England and America every householder keeps a few good quality fowls for the daily supply of fresh eggs for the Breakfast table. White Leghorns or Rhode Island Reds are best suited for the purpose. Ask the Asian Poultry Institute, 11, Konnot Road, Poona, for further information. (Advt).

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

BROADWAY—"Black Room" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"High Flyers" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Nand-Kumar" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"I am a Fugitive" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"The Sheik Steps Out" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Watan" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"Duniya Kya Hai?" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
KRLHNA—"The Unexpected" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Mukti" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Kisan Kanya" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"Jeevan Prabhat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Chandrarao More" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PATHE—"The Life of Emile Zola" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Seventh Heaven" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Great Garrick" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Vidyapati" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Mad Holiday". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

FREE SHORTHAND CLASSES

The above Classes have been started in the "City High School" premises at Thakurdwar, Tram Junction. Shorthand is taught is free. Candidates should apply personally.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N. Y. K. steamer 'Hakodate Maru' left Colombo for Bombay on the 24th January, and is due to arrive here on Friday morning the 28th January at 5 a.m.

SABHA OF CHITRAPUR MATH

general meeting of adult members of the Chitrapur Saraswat community residing in Bombay, the Suburbs of Bombay, and the Thana and Kolaba districts will be held in the Kanara Saraswat Association Hall, Gamdevi, Bombay, on Sunday the 30th January 1938 at ' p.m. (S.T.) to elect sixteen member of the Bombay Sabha for the year 1938. Copies of the annual report and accounts of the Sabha for the year ending the 31st December 1937 will be distributed to the members at the meeting.

POSTAL NOTICES

Registered and unregistered mails for Straits Settlements, Hongkong and Shanghai via Negapatam will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 27th instant.

Mails for British and Portuguese East Africa Tanganyika Territory, Zanzibar, Union of South Africa, Lourenzo, Marques, Rhodesia and Nyasaland per s.s. 'Takliwa' will be accepted at the Bombay General Post Office as shown below:—

Parcel mail upto 5 p.m. on Tuesday the 1st February 1938.

Registered and unregistered correspondence upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 2nd February 1938.

Registered and unregistered correspondence only for Mauritius, Reunion, and Madagascar Ports, will also be accepted upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 2nd February 1938 for despatch by the above steamer.

Registered and unregistered mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Maloja' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 5 and 6-30 p.m. respectively on Thursday the 27th instant.

Tribute To Late Sir C. Turner

A Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary published on Tuesday regrets the death of Sir Charles Turner, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., "in the 55th year of his service, immediately after his arrival in London on retirement. In every appointment that he held throughout his long service he worked with a single-hearted zeal and devotion to duty, and his great experience of the problems of district administration was of much service to Government and the Province during his tenure of office in the Secretariat."

PREMIER AT ART SOCIETY EXHIBITION

The Hon. the Prime Minister Mr. B. G. Kher and the Hon. the Finance Minister, Mr. A. B. Latthe, visited the Bombay Art Society's Exhibition at the Town Hall on Wednesday evening.

B. P. W. C. CONFERENCE AND EXHIBITION

The opening session of the Conference of Bombay Presidency Women's Council, also of the Home Industries and Health Exhibition, will be held on Wednesday (February 2) at 4-45 p.m. at the Town Hall, when Lady Lumley will open them.

PROTESTS AGAINST HARIJAN TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

A Surat correspondent writes:—"Mrs. Munshi's Harijan Temple Entry Bill has been strongly opposed by the Sanatanists of Gujarat. Principal J. B. Durkal, President of the Sanatan Vedic Dharma Sabhas of Ahmedabad and Surat has sent telegrams to H. E. the Governor, the Premier and the Home Member, strongly protesting against the Bill as dangerous to public peace, and opposed to Hindu religious conscience. H. H. Goswami Shri Brijratnalalji Maharaj of Surat has also wired to His Excellency the Governor, opposing the Bill. Many other institutions, it is understood have sent in their protests against the Bill."

RS. TWENTY-FIVE PER MONTH

Minimum Pay Of Municipal Employees

The Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation has decided that the minimum salary of municipal employees should be fixed at Rs. 25 per month.

It will be recalled that following a resolution passed by the Corporation that the salary of municipal employees should be fixed at a minimum of Rs. 30, the Standing Committee of the Corporation rejected the proposal on the ground that the extra liability could not be borne by the 1937-38 revenue.

SUB-COMMITTEE'S REPORT

The Corporation, however, requested the Standing Committee to reconsider the question in consultation with the Municipal Commissioner. A Sub-Committee of the Standing Committee went into the whole question and finally recommended that Rs. 25, exclusive of benefits such as house rent allowance etc., may be fixed for different classes of employees except in the case of women, boys and men on daily wages.

The report of this Sub-Committee was approved and adopted by the Standing Committee at its meeting held on Wednesday.

The scheme will take effect from the year 1938-39.

A. I. POPULATION AND FAMILY HYGIENE CONFERENCE.

The second All-India Population and the first Family Hygiene conference will be held in Bombay from the 16th to 19th April, 1938, (Easter Holidays).

The office-bearers and Sectional Chairman are:

President: Sir Vepa Rameeam; Executive Chairman: Lady Cowasjee Jehangir; Chairman, Reception Committee: Sir Jehangir C. Coyajee; Vice-Presidents: Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, Lt.-Col. Jelal M. Shah and Mrs. E. How-Martyn; Vice-Chairman: Dr. J. S. Nerurker; Chairman, Subjects Committee: Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey; Chairman, Exhibition Committee: Dr. George Coelho; Chairman, Entertainment Committee: Mrs. G. R. Billimoria.

SECTIONAL CHAIRMAN.

Sectional Chairman: Economics: Mr. P. K. Wattal: Sociology and Anthropology: Prof. Radhakamal Mukherjee; Nutrition: Lt.-Col. S. S. Sokhey; Vital Statistics: Prof. R. B. Lal; Maternity and Childwelfare: Begum S. Hamid Ali; Birth Control and Sterilization: Dr V. R. Khanolker; Medical Problems: Lt.-Col. W. C. Spackman; Problems of Sex: Lt.-Col. Owen Berkeley-Hill; Housing and Health: Lt.-Col. A. Y. Dabholkar; Honorary Secretaries: Dr. A. P. Pillay and Prof. G. S. Ghurye and Jt. Hony. Secretary and Treasurer: Mrs. A. M. Thanawala.

Those desiring to submit papers and members and delegates wishing to attend the session should apply to the Hony. Secretaries at "No. 8, Ormiston Road, Apollo Bunder, Bombay," at an early date.

MANDVI 'B' WARD CONGRESS COMMITTEE

The following 25 members have been elected for the Managing Committee of the Mandvi 'B' Ward District Congress Committee for the year 1938:—

Smt. Sofia Khan, Sjt. Khimji Champsey Arya, Smt. Maniben (Kara) Moolji, Sjts. Mavji Gordhandas, Bhavanji Meghji Moonver, Hirachand Velji, Hansraj Meghji, Laxmichand Poonjabhai, Haridas Velji, Koonverji Rayshi, Kanji Jethabhai, Doongershi Ravji, Laxmichand Virji Lapsia, Jayantilal Laxmishankar Lathi, Narsi Ramaiya, Manekji Damji, Kanji Patu, Jivraj Karamshi, Jethabhai Bhimji, Padamshi Devshi, Gopinath Mali, Amritlal Amichand, Prabhuram Prabhaker, Smt. Devkaben Koonverji, Sjt. Chatrabhuj Dhanji Zaveri

BOMBAY STUDENTS AND A. I. S. C.

Mr. P. B. Rangnekar, the Returning Officer and Chairman of the Delegates' meeting held at Tanker Villa, Gowalia Tank on the 25th instant has issued the following resolution:

"Resolved that this meeting of the delegates elected by the General Body of the Bombay Students' Union to the All-India Students' Conference have full faith in the proceedings of the Madras Conference and the Working Committee elected there. As such this meeting declares that the move to convene a new conference is calculated to disrupt the Student Movement and therefore it refuses to have anything to do with the new Conference. It, therefore, reiterates the old election of the members on the A. I. S. Council, and resolves not to hold any elections for the new All-India Students' Conference as instructed by Balram Sing, the ex Asstt.-Secretary of the A. I. S. F."

LAHORE SITLA MANDIR

Mahant's Statement On Temple Entry For Harijans

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

The Mahant Baldevgari of Sitla Mandir, Lahore, wires:—

"There is no truth in facts published in certain newspapers that Sitla Mandir, Lahore, was opened by me on January 21 for Harijans.

Harijans were allowed to come upto the same old fixed distance from the temple and this is the same place upto which they came for Darshan in 1932 with their leader Dr. Parshu Ram.

Certain papers are publishing misleading statements. Therefore the public in general and the Sanatanists in particular should not believe the old customs of the temple will ever be relaxed to any extent.—A. P.

PROF. MADHOW TRIMBAK PATWARDHAN, M. A.

Prof. Madhow Trimbak Patwardhan, M. A., winner of R. B. Dadoba Pandurang Turkhudkar's Prize of Rs. 250 for the best book of the year (1937) in Marathi—"Chandorachana" declared by the Bombay University. This prize has been founded by Mr. B. S. Turkhud, in memory of his grandfather the late Rao Bahadur Dadoba Pandurang and is given away annually by the Bombay University. Prof. Patwardhan's work is somewhat similar to Dadoba's for "Chandorachana" is a veritable grammar of Sanskrit and Marathi versification.

Prof. Patwardhan, is the author of several other works and has contributed to many monthlies and weeklies, but the same have not yet been published in a book form.

DOLLAR LINE STEAMER LEAVES BOMBAY

Mystery Of Detention Unravelled Yet

BOMBAY, January 26.

The Dollar Line "President Van Buren" which has been detained here since last Friday on instructions from the head office of the Dollar Line in San Francisco sailed this afternoon for European ports five days behind her schedule in circumstances as mysterious as those that caused her detention.

It is understood from advices from San Francisco that the vessel's detention was related to negotiations between the owners and the United States Government regarding the operation of a differential subsidy under the United States Shipping Subsidy Bill, though the precise connection still remains unexplained.

Close secrecy was maintained on board, and passengers who came ashore by tender had no explanation for the delay in sailing.

The Agents to-day told the Associated Press: "We have received instructions to release the 'President Van Buren' and she sailed this afternoon. We know nothing further."—A.P.

TEMPLE ENTRY BILL

Sanatanists' Deputation Waits Upon Premier

Seth Devidas Madhavji Thackersey, Seth Chimanlal Parekh and 14 others waited on the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Prime Minister and the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Home Minister on Wednesday afternoon and represented to them their objections to the Temple Entry Bill from the Sanatanists' point of view and pointed out that the Bill was being hurried through the Legislature. They indicated a number of objections of their own which included that the bill purported to defeat the objects of a Trust by enabling Trustees to keep open their temples to Harijans in spite of the terms or instrument of the Trust. They urged that in their opinion this bill was the thin end of the wedge and they apprehended injury to their religious feeling.

MERELY PERMISSIVE.

The Ministers explained to the deputationists that the legislation proposed was not of a compelling or obligatory character and did not in reality offend any religious principles. The Bill was duly published in the Bombay Government "Gazette." The recent reform in regard to temple entry in Travancore has been welcomed all over India and there is no reason why in an advanced Province like Bombay a simple permissive measure such as proposed by Government should offend Hindu susceptibilities.

In any case the Prime Minister stated that he would carefully consider any useful suggestions which the Sanatanists might have to place before Government. The Premier also said that as the genuine tenets of Hinduism were not being interfered with by enacting this Bill they should try and see the other point of view also.

About 7,000 Children Fail To Attend Schools

Move For "Trial Schools" In F. And G. Wards Of City

In spite of the existence of the so-called scheme of compulsory primary education in the "F" and "G" Wards of the city, it appears that there are as many as 7,000 children of school-going age in these Wards who are not attending schools.

This fact was revealed in the Annual Census taken by the Special Attendance Officer, which came up for consideration before the Municipal Schools Committee. The officer in the course of his report stated that during 1937 there were 6,991 school children who were not attending schools. This the officer thought was due to the fact that a large number of Hindu families of labouring classes residing in B. D. and E Wards having shifted to the "F" and "G" Wards in order to get employment in the Mills. To minimise to a certain extent this state of affairs the officer suggested the opening of 16 "Trial Schools", either within or in close proximity to the chawls in which the children reside. The proposed schools should be upto the First Standard.

The Municipal Secretary, in his memorandum submitting this report asked for the sanction of a sum of Rs. 21,000 to start 15 new schools. This would provide for 1,200 out of the 7,000 non-attending children.

SUB-COMMITTEE APPOINTED

The Schools Committee at its meeting on Wednesday referred this matter for further consideration to a Sub-Committee of seven.

Another aspect of the same question also came up for consideration at the hands of the Committee. This was in regard to the prosecution of parents who are chronic defaulters in the matter of sending their children to schools, and who have no adequate reason to explain their conduct.

The Secretary had made a list of 11 persons against whom proceedings might be started under Section 7 of the Primary Education Act. He requested the Committee to authorise the Special Attendance Officer to issue orders on the defaulters mentioned in the list and further to institute proceedings against them.

This matter was also referred to a Sub-Committee of the whole Schools Committee.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN)

While repairs on the Juhu Road are being carried out, my thoughts drift to the Versova Road that leads to another of the Suburb's pleasure resort.

This road has been commented upon by both the Press and the public and a number of high Government officers. At various times the officers have agreed that the road is in a disgraceful condition. During their visits many promises were made but these were all forgotten later on.

MY PAINFUL EXPERIENCE

On Sunday last I went the Versova way and I can confirm the worst opinions that have been expressed about that deplorable neglected thoroughfare.

This small stretch of road is an example how the authorities concerned have looked to the needs of the people. As I bumped my painful way from pot-hole to pot-hole on Sunday with busses driving most recklessly, I thought of the utter risk I was running and resolved never more to use that road by car.

Versova is very fast growing into Bombay's best picnic resort and the authorities would do well to find out some means to improve the one and the only road to this resort.

SUBURBAN LIGHTING EXPERIMENTS

Ghodbunder Road which is notorious for many accidents, most of them in the night, is now for a considerable period benig experimented upon with changes of lighting in the Bandra area.

This place was for a long time lit up by sodium vapour lights, whose yellowness of colour was commented upon both by the Press and the public.

This has made the authorities experiment with mercury vapour lights on a certain portion of this area while the sodium vapour lights still remain.

The blueness of these lights in the opinion of many is very appealing to the eyes and an object in front is distinguished clearly.

RATE-WAR ON THE WEST COAST ?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

It is understood that s.s. "Ratnagiri", the well-equipped steamer, privately owned by Mr. Mafatlal Gagalbhai and running on the West Coast of India, has been purchased by the new shipping concern known as the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., of which the Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., have been appointed Managing Agents.

It will be recalled that in the rate-war controversy on the West Coast coastal shipping, this steamer was one of the three which were competing for passenger traffic, which competition disorganised the coastal traffic rate.

Now on the western coast it will be a rate-war between two groups of shipping companies, comprising on the one hand of the Indian Co-operative Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., and the Ratnagar Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., both of whose managing agents are the Scindias, and on the other hand by the Bombay Steam Navigation Company, Ltd., of which Messrs. Killick Nixon are the managing agents.—United Press.

"G" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE

Mr. G. I. Patel, Secretary, "G" Ward District Congress Committee writes:—

In your issue of 24th inst., there appears, under the head-line "Stormy Scenes at "G" Ward Congress meeting" a statement which is not correct.

The report says: "The result of the voting on the "No-Confidence motion could not be visible—". As regards this, I have to state the "No-Confidence" motion was defeated by a very large majority. Almost all the hands of those present, with an exception of some small group, had raised an opposition to the "No-Confidence". motion of Mr. R. S. Nimbkar.

In respect of the adjournment of the meeting the report wrongly states "On account of further disturbance the president adjourned the meeting". After the nominations had been invited and the number exceeded 25 the President ruled that under the rules of the B. P. C. C., the election will have to be by ballot and the meeting had to be adjourned to facilitate ballot voting and not "On account of further disturbance".

Ratnagiri Taluka Congress Executive

(From Our Correspondent).

RATNAGIRI, (By Mail).

The election of the executive committee of the Ratnagiri Taluka Congress Committee took place on the 19th instant, the following being this year's executive:—

President.—Mr. V. G. Shetye, B.A., LL.B., Pleader.

Treasurer.—Mr. Jagannath Mehta Shet.

Secretary.—Mr. S. K. Tawde.

Members.—Messrs. G. V. Patwardhan, B. R. Rane, M.L.A., M. D. Joshi, Abdulla Rahimtoolla Khoje, J. B. Shetye, Dr. N. V. Desai, B. B. Phatak.

SANGAMESHWAR CONGRESS.

The following is the new executive of the Sangameshwar Taluka Congress Committee.

President.—Mr. D. G. Pandit, Pleader.

Secretary and Treasurer.—Mr. N. L. Shendye.

Members.—Messrs. S. D. Sardal, G. H. Kode, Savlaram Tendolkar, P. G. Pathare, Mrs. Parwatibai N. Shendye.

DAPOLI TALUKA C. C.

President and Treasurer.—Mr. S. D. Agharkar, M.A., LL.B., Pleader.

Secretary—Mr. D. V. Barwe, B.A., LL.B.

Members.—Messrs. B. M. Phatak, P. S. Lotlikar, and V. V. Risbud.

The District Congress Committee will hold its first meeting at Chiplun on the 30th instant for the election of its office-bearers and for transacting other business.

HINDI PRACHAR SABHA.

The Western Maharashtra Hindi Prachar Sabha, has enrolled 113 members, the subscription per member being Rs. 3. The first general meeting of the Konkan Branch of the Sabha will be held to elect the first executive committee for the Konkan Division, on 30th January, 1938 at Chiplun, on the same day as the Ratnagiri District Congress Committee meeting.

Sub-Lieutenant T. Sheppard, of the Royal Indian Navy's Training ship 'Dalhousie' toured the Ratnagiri District for recruiting Indian boys for the Royal Indian Navy. He selected 7 Mahomedan boys so far, and left with them for Bombay.

LAST TWO DAYS!!
NOW IN ITS 2nd MONTH
6th SMASHING WEEK!

The Life of Emile Zola
Mr. PAUL MUNI in ZOLA
with GALE SONDERGAARD JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
Gloria Holden • Donald Crisp
Erin O'Brien-Moore • Henry O'Neill • Louis Calhern • Morris Carnovsky • Directed by Wm. Dieterle • Screen Play by Norman Reilly Raine, Heinz Herald and Geza Herczeg • Produced by WARNER BROS.

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SEE BRIAN AHERNE enact the last scene in "HAMLET"!

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Three Shows Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
The screen's idol
RAMON NOVARRO
Returns in his latest hit
"THE SHEIK STEPS OUT"
Packed with action, romance, thrills, comedy

Let Kraemer Prove His Charges

Mr. T. M. Sarkari, the well-known physiucal culturist, writes:

In the "Bombay Chronicle" of Wednesday's date, Kraemer alleges that the statement issued by me to that journal yesterday, is full of mis-statements, and that he still has his Five-thousand-Rupees purse ready to fight Imambux once more.

For my part, what I have to say, is simply this, that I have stated facts, and nothing more. It is no use Kraemer calling me a lier, just because he lost.

I am fully prepared to prove what I have said. Let Mr. Kraemer present his case, before a representative committee of respectable citizens. I shall present mine, with facts, photographs and a film. My only condition is, that if Mr. Kraemer fails to prove his case, he should hand over that five-thousand-rupees purse of his, to the "Harijan Fund."

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

Small Holders' Bill

The Bill to provide temporary relief to small holders of land, referred to a Select Committee by the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Tuesday, is but one of various legislative measures devised by the Government to give all due relief to indebted agriculturists. The Small Holders' Bill gives only temporary relief for a year to the poorest agriculturists in distress but that relief is most urgent. It provides that until March 31, 1939, the properties of small holders would not be brought for sale in execution of a decree except where the Collector was satisfied that substantial loss would result to the creditor by such prohibition of sale. It also provides for the restriction on transfer of property where such transfer might adversely affect the interests of the creditor and the protection of tenants against eviction for a year. The effect of all these provisions will be that the small holder will be free for a year from the danger of losing his land or being otherwise victimised on account of his indebtedness. The urgency of relief in this way is due to the fact that in anticipation of the Debt Conciliation Bill contemplated by the Government many creditors are selling the lands mortgaged to them and if no action is taken promptly many of the small holders will have lost their property by the time the Conciliation Bill becomes law.

Pursue The Policy

The principle of the Bill was naturally accepted by every party in the Assembly. But some objected to this or that particular as not going far enough in giving relief, while some others felt that in conjunction with other measures already announced it might go too far. Such conflicting objections are common against any measure that seeks to hold the scales even between conflicting interests. But the Congress Government have no other course open to them than to pursue steadfastly the agrarian policy to which they are pledged by their election manifestoe, carefully considering every constructive suggestion and quietly ignoring malicious criticism. It is a pity that some members of the Opposition have started with a groundless distrust not only of Congress policy in this matter but even of its intentions. As regards the various constructive suggestions offered, the Select Committee may be presumed to consider all of them with the greatest care. We wish Mr. Parulekar, in spite of his reckless and unwarranted charges against the Government, and Mr. Kedgikar were included in the Committee. Something might conceivably have been gained by their inclusion. In any case nothing would have been lost.

Earnest Endeavour

The special importance of the Bill in question is that it is the herald of a permanent measure to scale down agricultural debts. The discussion on the Bill revealed the possibility of the proposed Conciliation Board's Bill providing for compulsion in suitable cases. Mr. Morarji R. Desai, the Revenue Minister, observed in the course of his speech on the Bill, that the question had to be solved in two ways, namely, compulsory composition of debts and voluntary conciliation. Government, after due consideration, had come to the conclusion that compulsory composition could not be applicable to all classes. It was necessary he said, to have that course adopted in the case of small holders and Government intended to bring in a Bill to relieve the indebtedness of others by conciliation. We welcome the proposal to introduce the element of compulsion on an appreciable scale to begin with. It will not be a very small scale, considering that small holders, as defined in the present Bill, form as many as 13 lakhs out of the 16 lakhs in the Presidency. We also welcome Mr. Desai's announcement that to counteract the tendency of the measures under consideration to restrict the credit of the holders given official protection against creditors, Government would endeavour to give the holders better credit facilities through co-operative societies and otherwise. As regards the admitted cumbrous procedure followed co-operative societies, Mr. Desai assured the House that the procedure would be simplified in the case of agriculturists. Altogether the public have reason to trust that the Congress Cabinet is earnestly endeavouring to implement its election pledges.

A Just Tribute

At the 30th annual general meeting of the Indian Merchants Chamber, held on Monday, both the retiring President, Mr. Govindlal Shivlal Motilal, and the incoming one, Mr. G. G. Morarji paid a handsome tribute to the beneficence of the Bombay Government's policy of Labour welfare. Mr. Govindlal Shivlal described the Government's Labour programme as "ambitious" and said: "We should have no quarrel with that, specially as it has been seen for the last several years that employers of Labour in this country have recognised their duties and obligations and are ready to provide amenities for their employees in consonance with the spirit of the times." It may be that in giving full effect to the programme industrialists may have to be in the future a little more self-denying than they have been in the past, but we share Mr. Morarji's hope that "the vested interests will not mind making a reasonable sacrifice for the amelioration of their less fortunate brethren so long as they are all allowed to live and make progress."

Both the speakers rightly laid special stress on the needs of small industries on which millions depend in this country. The present condition of their industries is, as Mr. Morarji pointed out, very pitiable as foreign competition is crushing them out of existence. It is for this very reason that the Congress is striving hard to protect them. In this case also the Congress is proceeding on the principle that no industry can prosper except on the basis of the welfare of the workers engaged therein. And it is with a view to ensure some minimum amenities to the workers in small industries that the Bombay Government have decided, among other things, to extend the well-tried benefits of the Factories Act to several small factories. It is to be hoped that in this matter, as in others, businessmen will wholeheartedly cooperate with the Government.

Local Boards Bill

The Bombay Legislative Council had less difficulty than the Assembly in passing all the three readings of the Local Boards Bill. Here, too, the Muslim League Party staged a walk-out but it did not support the demonstration with even a semblance of cogent argument against the option clause which it opposed. The main feature of the debate on the Bill was the Premier's solemn assurance that "Government have no desire to, and will not attempt, to force joint electorates against the wish of the Mussalmans and that unless a very large number of Muslims in any constituency, of its own motion, requires that a referendum of Muslims should be taken, Government will not take any action under this clause and rules will be framed so as to make this clear". Mr. Jinnah remarked at a meeting of some Muslims on Tuesday that it was the duty of every Government before passing a Bill to consult the community whose interests were effected by the Bill. The Bombay Government have not only consulted Muslims in this matter but have even left it to every Local Board Muslim constituency to decide for itself whether it will have joint or separate electorates.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

Need For Taluka Boards

(By LAXMIDAS SHRIKANT, M.L.A., Vice-President, Bhil Seva Mandal, Dohad.

The following paragraph appeared in the article I penned two years back in February 1936 when the British Parliament had not yet finally decided and the 'Orders in Council" in accordance with the mischievous Section 91 of the Government of India Act were being discussed, as to what parts of the country were to be carved out as 'Partially Excluded or—Excluded areas:

"We have already yellow patches of Indian States in the map of India, with autocratic Rulers. We shall have now brown or black patches, carved out by the Government of India Bill, as untouchable Areas under the final control of the Governor. Thus the red cells of mother India go on decreasing, making her more emaciated".

Make The Best Of It

Thus I tried to show the policy of vivisection and Divide and Rule of the British Imperialism under the cover of protection to the Backward Tribes. I organised public meetings of protest in Dohad and Jhalod Talukas, the Partially Excluded Areas in the Panchmahals. To-day together with the unwanted Government of India Act its obnoxious Section 91-92 and the 'Orders in Council' are there. We have to make the best of the situation for the benefit of the aborginal tribes.

The number of Partially Excluded Areas is about 15, inhabilted by over five lakhs of aborginies, excluding over two lakhs who are fortunately outside these Areas where they can easily have help all round from more advanced and cultured people.

Village Panchayats

The Government of Bombay will shortly introduce Village Panchayat Bill to overhaul the old Village Panchayat Act, by which every village with a population of 1,000 or more must have compulsorily a Village Panchayat. Among many good features of the new Bill is one that empowers a Panchayat forthwith to have a Village Bench. It is through such a Village Bench that villagers are going to have the utmost benefit by the new Act. Panchayats, without funds and authority, are worse than useless.

Before the Act comes into force, orders have been issued abolishing Taluka Boards in the Presidency. If it is possible to establish Village Panchayat in every village, Taluka Boards are an unnecessary link between Panchayats and District Boards which can get the major portion of their work executed through Village Panchayats and that too, more efficiently on account of interest that the local people may take in such work. Serious complaints have been made about the mal-administration of Municipalities or District Local Boards. The fault does not lie so much with the constitution of the Local Self-Governing institutions as with their members who compose them. People seek seats in these institutions not with a view to public service but as an honour and very often for serving their own petty self-interest. That is the bane of our public life.

In the Municipalities and Dist. Local Boards and even in Taluka Boards an elected member from the Backward Tribe is rarely to be found. So far they got into such Boards by the back door of nomination, not at all in proportion of their population. Even one or two such members of the Backward Tribes being illiterate and removed from the influences of civilisation and culture have had no courage or initiative to represent their claims which have gone overboard. The feeble voice of one or two members against a huge majority is hardly listened to.

Needs Of Aboriginal Tribes

The Congress Ministry has ushered in a new era by a number of new enactments which it has been able to get through the Assembly and which it proposes to get through in future. The abolition of nomination in Local Self-Governing institutions is one of the best things to the credit of the Congress Ministry. Together with Mohamedans and Harijans, the Backward Tribes have for the first time their claims of representation on population basis as far as possible recognised by a statute Their interest will be protected by the reservation of seats in these bodies. Unfortunately these Backward Tribes have not awakened so far to their rights just as the Mahomedans and Harijans, thanks to the apathy of the Government and the public alike. It is therefore the bounden duty of the Congress Ministry to look after the interest and welfare of the 7 lakhs of such Raniparaj

(Continued on page 10 Col 6)

SUBHAS BOSE IN LONDON

Address To Students

From Our Own Correspondent

(Via Amsterdam).
LONDON: Jan. 15.
(By Air Mail).

Long before Subhas Bose arrived at 112, Gower Street, London, W. C. I. as the guest of the Indian Students' Union, the Ceylon Students' Association, the London Majlis, and the Federation of Indian Students' Societies in Great Britain and Ireland, the hall was packed to its capacity and there was a continuous struggle amongst the students to push themselves forward in order that more students from behind may have the privilege of listening to one of Indian students' leaders.

Mr. K. L. Haravu, president of the Indian Students' Union and editor of the Indian students' magazine ("Indian Student") led Subhas Bose to the platform. When he announced that Subhas Bose was the only candidate to be elected president of the next session of the Indian National Congress, the students rose and cheered Subhas at least for ten minutes.

Prison Experiences

Subhas Bose declared that it was a very great pleasure to him to be in the midst of Indian and Ceylonese students. Referring to his great jail experiences he added "Those of you who are aspiring to be writers and authors and poets should go through similar experiences of prison life entirely as a piece of art." He then related a story of a Chinaman who was a criminal in the same jail where Subhas Babu and other Congress prisoners were imprisoned for the first time. The Chinaman was puzzled to see so many respectable Indians under fetters. He could not realise what offence they could have committed. The problem was most intriguing to him. So he took courage in his hand and approached one of the Congress prisoners. In his broken English he asked the political prisoner three questions thus:

"Opium, opium?"

The Congressman said: "No."

"Cocaine, cocaine?"

The Congressman again said: "No."

Then the Chinaman pondered for sometime and asked him one more question:

"Gandhi, Gandhi?"

The Congressman nodded this time "Yes".

The following are the other points from Subhas Bose's speech.

A Great Opportunity

Even prison life has its lighter aspects. It gives a wonderful opportunity to study human psychology.

Our whole social structure is such that we are sometimes forced to be criminals. C. R Das was a man with wide sympathies. He once told a daring criminal who was in the same prison with Das to go and live with him (Das) when he would be released. The criminal did go to Das and lived with him for several months. We thought that he was completely reformed and so he was. But suddenly when Das went to Darjeeling, he (the criminal) was awakened to his old instinct. The old instinct came back and he ran away with some silver. However, he was a generous man. For, he used to distribute all that he used to steal. You learn that truth is sometimes stranger than fiction."

"To all of you I would say: "Once you adopt a certain mission in life, you would be able to face prison life with pleasure and joy and you will emerge from this experience a better man and a bigger personality.

"The political ideal of complete independence of India was not reached in a day. It took years. Our former politicians used to talk with their tongues in the cheek when they talked of Home Rule and Dominion Status. It was for the first time in 1906 that Arabindo Ghose talked of complete independence. He did it most courageously but it took some years for the Indian National Congress to be permeated with this spirit of complete independence. It was only in 1929 that under the presidentship of that great personality, Jawaharlal Nehru, that the Congress adopted the resolution of complete independence of India.

"You in this country must think and feel in terms of emancipation of our people, freedom in every sense of the word. Free people for economic bondage. If that implies struggle against landlords, capitalists, so-called higher caste, aristocracy etc., then we have to be prepared for it. We have to face reactionary organisations like the Varnashram Swaraj Sangha.

Non-Violent Non-Co-operation

"British domination of India was only due to the understanding between the foreigners and the Indian landlords and other capitalists. Imperialisms always draw their allies in landlords and capitalists in all parts of the world. Therefore our duty it is to rally the masses whose interest are attacked by the local allies of the foreign imperialists.

"The genius of Mahatma Gandhi lay in the weapon that he found out for Indian freedom. I mean the method of non-violent non-co-operation. He has demonstrated it as the most potent and effective weapon. (Cheers.)

"So great is the mass consciousness to-day in India that it is a problem with us as to how to carry on propaganda amongst the masses as we have not got all the resources of modern science.

"I believe the most hopeful feature of the Indian situation is the mass consciousness. It is now a broad-based movement. If to-day leaders would fail to be adequate organs of expressing the will of the masses I am sure they will get rid of them and get new leaders. (Cheers.)

"Wherever persecution was greater in India the response of the masses was greater still. For instance, when Midnapore Congress Committee was declared illegal during the last general elections, th.

(Continued on page 11 Col. 4).

FRANKLY SPEAKING

MARCH OF FASCISM.

Bulgaria, never friendly towards the Little Entente or even the Balkan alliance, was always more or less pro-German and her Government invariably illiberal. The latest developments in the Cabinet, which have led to the defeat of the group which had been pressing for the return of more democratic rule and restoration of the constitution, need, therefore, cause no great surprise. They are another and probably the penultimate step in an inevitable transition to open and full-pledged Fascism. Nevertheless they must cause deep apprehension as emphasising further the grave danger of growing Fascist hegemony over Europe. Fascism, dominant in Austria, Hungary and Albania, has, during the last year or so, practically conquered Yugo-Slavia, Rumania and Bulgaria Strategically and otherwise it is marching triumphantly toward complete supremacy in Central Europe and the Balkans. The threat to peace and to the future of Europe and the world is only too painfully obvious. Yet it is the so-called democratic Powers which, with their persistently craven submission to Fascism, are responsible for all this

ANOTHER JAP ULTIMATUM

Baron Sonoda is not behind Prince Konoye in calculated and blatant naivete. If the Prince repudiated the other day any designs on China's territorial integrity, the Baronial Japanese patriot equates non-friendliness towards Japan with insult to the "Oriental races". That is his ultimatum to Britain and for that matter to all the Powers. According to him if any Power is guilty not of active hostility to Japan but even merely of "failing to respect Japan's position in the Far East", that is to say Japanese Imperialist invasion of another Oriental country like China, then that Power is guilty of having insulted all Oriental races including evidently the great Chinese race!

THE NEW MENACE

After this it is not possible to experience even the least feeling of surprise in Baron Hirota's hint to Powers against the supply of munitions to China. The plea would be laughable were there not grave dangers in it, the danger of its being acceded to. The so-called Democratic Powers of the world have proved themselves miserably subservient to the aggressors' bluff to Fascist violation, open and defiant of all international justice and obligations. They have unfailingly acted as the betrayers of the weak and innocent to their guilty oppressors. They helped Japan to rob China of Manchuria. They allowed Italy to annex Abyssinia. They have done their best to make General Franco's task easy. Is the history of Spain and the non-intervention farce going to be repeated in China under Japanese compulsion?

THE UNKNOWN SUBMARINE.

The adventures of the mysterious "unknown submarine" in Western Mediterranean show no signs of abating. They are on the contrary growing more remarkable for their audacity and are on a fair way to matching the tales of piratical exploits of hundreds of years ago. The "unknown submarine"—or, are there not many such?—is entitled to the admiration of romantic children and to the appreciation of its masters. But, how is it that it manages always to get away without being caught and without its identity being detected? Only three countries—or four, if we include, with acknowledgments to signor Mussolini and apologies to the Non-Intervention Committee, "Nationalist" Spain—Britain, France and Italy can possibly have submarines cruising in Western Mediterranean. The mysterious submarine, it is on record, has been as active against British and French ships as it has omitted to attack any Italian vessel. The conclusion is obvious. It has also been very well known. But an acknowledgment of the fact would render energetic action on the part of Britain and France logically obligatory. That might have been international decency but definitely against expediency. And yet Signor Gayda demands further proofs of good British intentions.

AHMEDABAD'S OPPORTUNITY

Bombay, we are glad to note, has not been far behind Madras in launching upon the prohibition campaign. The Government have declared Ahmedabad as a dry area from April 1. No better choice of urban area could have been made than of Ahmedabad. A great industrial city, second only to Bombay in importance in the Presidency, it has, quite appropriately, been in the vanguard of our political movement ever since "the coming of Gandhi". We wish godspeed to the experiment and we have no doubt that Ahmedabad will justify its unique position and the confidence of the Bombay Government. We particularly welcome the wholehearted co-operation of the Labour Association in making Ahmedabad dry. The efforts of the Association, we have no doubt, will contribute to success as much as the activities of the Excise department.

Music Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Now-a-days it has become a very common thing to hold Music Conferences in great cities all over India; and as it is appreciated by the public, various singers from all parts participate in these Conferences as they are encouraged by the conveners and delegates of such conferences. But it is not understood how the step towards the advance of the art of singing is achieved and people profited thereby by such conferences. Music Conferences should not only be held as Musical Entertainments as is done at present; but the aims of holding Music Conferences should be a higher one Free and full discussions about the art of singing should be the principal aims of holding Music Conferences which can be achieved if the singers participate with a view to explain thoroughly the details of what they sing as it is only possible by such instructive say that the Art of singing will materially achieve itself and the public will be benefited But I feel obliged to say that the present conferences are merely Musical Entertainments.—Yours, etc

VAZE BUWA.

作作-日-作作

WITHOUT COMMENT—

"One thousand nine hundred and thirty seven years ago the shepherds were guided by the star in the East.

Market-wise men are looking at this time for the star in the West

It is to the United States that people are now looking for hope and inspiration."—British Paper.

* * *

"BANNU, January 25.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was given a rousing reception on his arrival here. He was taken in procession, which was headed by almost all the social, religious and political organisations in the town with about half a dozen bands. The citizens had erected 70 arches after the names of Congress leaders."—A. P.

Mr. M. A. J innah should issue another warning-cum-challenge to the Congress President.

Eh what? No. Mr. Jinnah er—er—need not personally honour the Afridis and Frontier Pathans to tell them their duty.

* * *

TO-DAY'S PRIZE HOWLERS

(1) The Muslim League is considering the question of deputing its worthy President to conduct the Shahidganj appeal in the Privy Council.

(2) By withdrawing his party representative from the Select Committee on the Small Holders Relief Bill, Sir A.M. K. Dehlavi has demonstrated the solidarity of himself, his followers and his chiefs, with the views and demands of Mr. Parulekar.

* * *

"Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, speaking on behalf of the Muslim Party and the Muslim League stated that his Party had never observed the Independence Day."—Press Report.

Naturally, Naturally.

* * *

There were, said Mr. Jinnah at the latest meeting in his "honour", differences between Muslims and Hindus in matters of dress, food, culture and religion.

As witness the very distinctive, if European, dress food and culture of the bulk of "Muslim leaders."

* * *

In view of the above differences Mr. Jinnah denounced Joint Electorates.

The suggestion that Mr. Jinnah has at last confessed himself to be a permanent separatist will, however, be condemned by him as a mean and malicious misrepresentation of facts by a certain section of the press.

* * *

If, urged a Muslim League deputation to Minister Patil, any change in the electorate was to be attempted it should be done by the leaders of the community and not by members in any particular area.

By Mr. Jinnah, in fact. And that, of course, is the essence of dicta—democracy.

* * *

"An unknown submarine is unofficially reported" to have attacked a British steamer in Western Mediterranean.

Since it was unknown and the report is unofficial, the submarine obviously did not belong to Republican Spain or Soviet Russia.

By the way, Signor Gayda, we think, ought to appreciate this charming vagueness.

* * *

"LONDON, January 25.

Mr. Eden left here to attend the 100th Session of the League Council opening at Geneva tomorrow."

—Reuter.

The 100th Session, that is to say, of the Genevan Arabian Nights Entertainments.

* * *

The Soviet Ambassador to China had a narrow escape from death in a Japanese air raid.

The Japanese Government, we trust, will make due enquiries and call upon the leader of the squadron to commit harakiri for his—failure.

* * *

Author: 'You find fault with the end of the story? What's wrong with it?'

Editor: 'It's too far from the beginning.'

Kher Enunciates Congress Govt.'s Policy

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding at the Azad Maidan meeting said this was the occasion when every year, the Indians renewed their Pledge to struggle for national Independence and reiterate their faith in the goal of "Purna Swaraj."

She read the Independence Pledge in English over the microphone.

Raja Bahadur Govindlal Shivlal Motilal in Hindi, Mr. Syed Abdulla Brelvi in Urdu, Mr. S. K. Patil in Marathi and Mr. Nagindas T. Master in Gujarati reiterated the Independence Pledge.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu addressing the gathering said that it was the duty of every Indian to strive to carry out the Pledge with all the energy at their command. It was a very difficult task and the responsibility they had taken on their shoulders was very great. But if they remembered that no nation had progressed in this world without freedom and liberty, they would realise the need for vigorous efforts.

WANTED REAL FREEDOM.

Sjt. Jairamdas Daulatram, member of the Congress Working Committee, said that in seven Provinces Congressmen were in office. It was partly true and partly not, to say that in these seven Provinces, Congress Party was in power. If they meant that Congress had held control of the Governmental machinery in these seven Provinces, it was true to that extent that Congress was in power. But that was just like the freedom of an individual behind the prison walls. They might remember how thousands of Indians who went to the jails, were allowed to move about freely inside the jail. But that was all. They continued to remain prisoners. The present position in the country was somewhat similar, notwithstanding that Congressmen held office in seven Provinces.

So long as even a single British soldier out of the 70,000 stationed in this country, remained here, they could not say that India had secured complete Independence. It was not a question involving a handful of Indians here or there. They would realise the immensity of the problem, when they knew that 350 million Indians were held in bondage. They formed nearly fifth of the population of the world.

MESSAGE OF CONGRESS.

The question of National Independence was the biggest issue. Before it, other problems, however important assumed a secondary role. And he would say that the other problems of this country such as internal disharmony, poverty, unemployment, would remain unsolved, until this biggest problem was provided with a solution.

This was the greatest message that the Congress had given to the nation. He hoped that they would all consider their problems in the light of this issue. If only they would carry out the message of the Congress they would soon see that India was near her goal of Independence.

The Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi, Minister for Law and Order, in the course of his address stated that he was extremely happy to support the motion before the audience. This was the ninth year that the pledge was being reiterated. The Independence Resolution was passed by the Congress in 1930 and since then annually the pledge was being taken by the people of India. This pledge was taken not only at meetings but many individuals have taken it to heart and have suffered and courted imprisonment for achieving the goal. Within the last eight years since the pledge was taken the first time, a complete change in the situation in India could be seen. That was directly due to the Independence Pledge. Certainly Indians had been strengthened since then, and that awakening among the people was due to that pledge. He was confident that the people of India would continue their fight for Indian Independence and continue to give away their everything for the achievement of the goal

The Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Works, said that this was a question involving India's position and status in the comity of nations. If only they realised what price other nations had paid for freedom and liberty, they would not hesitate to come together and make united effort to attain Independence. Unfortunately some people in this country seemed to have forgotten their supreme duty in this respect, and to have gone astray. It was partly due to the activities of these people, that the bonds of Indian slavery were strengthened. If they realised that rich or poor, belonging to this community or that, were all Indians first and foremost, they would have appreciated their responsibilities in this regard.

APPEAL TO YOUTH

In a special appeal to youth, the Hon. Mr. Nurie observed that it lay on the shoulders of the youth of this country to remove the course of communal disunity, and to usher in an atmosphere of communal toleration and mutual understanding. Communal canker was a misfortune and it was the youths to remove this canker and to see that mischief-mongers did not succeed in keeping away one community from another.

INDEPENDENCE FAR OFF

The Hon. Mr. Morarji Desai, Revenue Minister, Government of Bombay, stated that he had been forced to speak, because he was of the view that on an Independence Day, the best way of observance was to read the pledge only and make no speeches. Congress had not won Independence. The only way in which one could really bring in Independence for India was to think of India's slavery day and night and think out measures how to make India free, even if it meant laying down of life. No doubt that acceptance of offices by Congressmen had strengthened the people but so long as Indians did not have complete power, no one can say that India had attained Independence. The power that Congress ministers are not real. But what little there was, was being made use of to strengthen the people in their fight for Indian Independence. He felt confident that men and women would be ready to lay down their lives in the fight for Indian Independence.

The Hon'ble Mr. A. B. Lathe, Finance Minister, exhorted the people to keep up their pledge and contribute their bit to the success of the national struggle for freedom. It was for them to decide what part each one of them would be playing in the national movement for liberty.

FIRST SERVANT OF PEOPLE

The Hon'ble Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, speaking in Hindi, in response to the wishes of the vast audience, recalled how at Lahore, Pandit Jawaharlal unfurled the flag of Independence on the midnight of the last day of December 1929. They would remember how after they had returned to Bombay, thousands of men, women, and children, the young and the old, met at Chowpatty and took this pledge, fearless of the consequence, which followed and which they had all taken calmly

For seven years now, all over the land, this movement had gone on and to-day he was before them as the same old Congressman and the servant of the people. (Applause.) He said that he was introduced as the Premier of the Province, but he was the same old Balasaheb (his name), their first servant and not their Premier (Applause.)

NO SURRENDER

When Congressmen had taken up the reins of office, there were criticisms from certain quarters that Congressmen had surrendered or that the Congressmen had given up their struggle for national freedom, and that it was a great blunder on their part.

After recalling the events that had taken place upto the time of his forming the Congress Ministry, the Hon. Mr. Kher observed that they might have seen for themselves what the Congress Ministry had done during the past six months.

OBJECT OF OFFICE ACCEPTANCE

They must have known that if the Congress Party had undertaken to form the Ministry, it was because they felt that the Congress programme could be so enforced in every way, as to strengthen the organisation of the people and further the national cause. They thought that in the present circumstances, they should do everything in their power to strengthen the popular organisation and carry out the Congress programme of communal unity, removal of untouchability, development of Khadi industry, and the like, so that the national cause should progress. It was with this sole object that they had taken upon themselves the task of running the administration in the Province.

APPEAL TO COLLEAGUE

He would again impress upon them that the Ministers were there not to move about in a pompous manner in their cars, but to serve the people, to serve the cause of the nation and in this task, it was essential that the people retained their fullest confidence in the Ministry.

He would do all he could, to see that the people did not forget that the Congress Ministers were the servants of the people.

Referring to the problems which the Ministers were tackling, the Hon. Mr. Kher said that there were lakhs of villagers and peasants, who were suffering great hardship and who required urgent relief.

NO EASY TASK

He wanted to remind the public that the path of the Ministers was not an easy one. There were many obstacles in their way and they should not think that they had already attained Swaraj, simply because the Ministers were Congressmen. They wanted Swaraj not for this or that group of people, but to all sections, to all communities Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsees, Sikhs and others. It was for the Indians that they wanted Swaraj and they could not forget this fact even for a minute.

"FANTASTIC DEMANDS"

Some people wanted, he said, that the peasants should have everything, and the land held by some persons now should be taken away from them and should be given to the agriculturists.

Again others claimed that the money from the rich capitalists should be taken away from them and should be given over to them.

He would never agree that one man's throat should be cut so that another man might benefit. He believed in a fair and equitable distribution of the burden so that the bulk of it would go to the shoulders that could bear it. For instance, in the matter of taxation he was of the view that the rich who could afford to pay should be levied heavier than the poorer classes were levied.

He knew that there were thousands of people who toiled from dawn to dusk, but they could not even obtain a full meal for themselves and their families. It was his greatest concern to see that those who laboured so hard had got sufficient in return for their toil. He was interested in seeing that the worker had secured more than what he was getting formerly and who was hitherto getting not enough.

NO COMMUNAL TINGE

Some people said that the Congress was a Hindu organization. He would tell them that the problem before the Congress was the problem of bread to the millions and not the problem of this section or that. He would point out that there were critics on the other side, who were accusing the Congress of running too much after the Muslims, too willing to offer anything the Muslims wanted.

REPLY TO CRITICS

His reply to all this criticism was that the Congress did not intend to encroach upon the rights of any section of the people. It was possible that the Congress Ministers might not enjoy the confidence of a particular section of the Muslims. But he was prepared to do everything he could do, to impress upon the Muslims that nothing would be taken away from them which constituted their right.

He could, to-day, claim with confidence on his part, that in his regime, he had done nothing that could be pointed out as going against the interests of the minorities, including the Muslims

HARIJAN INTERESTS

He would tell the Harijans that their interests were nearest to his heart, that the Congress Ministers were their friends. He would remind the Muslims that if the Karachi Resolution had said anything, it was about the fundamental rights of the people of India and he would say that the Harijans no less than others were entitled to these rights.

As regards the workers in the province, the Textile Labour Committee was proceeding with its work. He did not agree with some of the views expressed on behalf of the workers.

They would be the enemies of this country, who told the workers that the Congress was out to trample upon the rights of the workers. The Congress was there to safeguard the rights of every individual, but not to trample upon the rights of any one.

On this occasion, having gathered round the National Flag, the Premier continued, it was the duty of every Indian to forget all the petty jealousies and quarrels in the country and unite in one great effort for national freedom. If the 35 crores of Indians were united there was nothing under the sun, which they could not achieve. For nearly 100 years now, the vitality of the nation was sapped by the internecine quarrels and communal jealousies. How long would they perpetuate this state of affairs? This was the only message that the Congress had given to the people and he exhorted them to act bravely and fearlessly. (Applause).

Vande Mataram was sung.

MANY MOORS KILLED

Bombed By Govt. When Waiting At Ceuta For Rebel Ship

LONDON, Jan. 25.

According to a Spanish press agency message from Gibraltar two Spanish Government 'planes dropped 15,500 lb bombs at Ceuta today

Five hunder Moors waiting to board an insurgent steamer for Algeciras were panicked. A number of persons were killed and the docks steamer was badly damaged

LEAGUE SESSION BEGINS

GENEVA, Jan. 26.

The 100th session of the League Council opened in a private meeting. The first public meeting is expected to-morrow. In view of the expected similar and parallel declarations of faith in the future of the League by Britain and France respectively, it is recognised that the effect of the Anglo-French step would be mitigated if the Scandinavian States took the opportunity for declaring neutrality in case of future sanctions.

The political situation is describable are decidedly unsettled with a deep depression on Lake Geneva, but it is reliably learned that one of the thorniest problems before the Council namely the question of Sanjak and Alexandretta, which threatened Franco-Turkish relations, has been disposed of satisfactorily.—Reuter.

NEW GOVERNOR OF TRINIDAD

LONDON, January 26.

Major Sir Hubert Winthrop Young has been appointed Governor of Trinidad in succession to Sir A. G. M. Fletcher.

Mr. John Alexander Maybin succeeds Sir Hubert Winthrop Young in North Rhodesia.—Reuter.

U. S. Naval Supplying Bill

WASHINGTON, January 26.

The Senate Appropriations Committee has approved of the Naval Supply Bill, amounting dollars 549,227,000.—Reuter.

SIGNIFICANCE OF INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE

Amidst deafening cries of "Inquilab Zindabad" and "Vande Mataram", a mammoth gathering of the citizens of the North of the City, including thousands of millworkers at the Kamdar Maidan on Wednesday evening pledged itself anew to strive for the Independence of India. The meeting was organised under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. and the Bombay Presidency Trade Union Congress.

Mr. Jinabhai P. Joshi, who presided, explained to the audience the significance and history of the Independence Pledge and appealed to those present to carry on non-violently the struggle for freedom till "Purna Swaraj" was attained.

REMOVE CAUSE OF SLAVERY

Mr. Kunte emphasised the non-violent aspect of the struggle for freedom.

Mr. Dange, who spoke next remarked that it was not necessary for real fighters to take the Independence Pledge as they were really in the thick of it. They had to take the pledge simply to remind the "idlers", who were not fighting for Independence Complete Independence, according to him meant the disappearance of British troops from India and the elimination of British capital and this could not be attained unless the workers and peasants were inside the Congress.

Mrs. Maniben Mulji, made a fervent appeal to the audience to join the Congress in large numbers.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar, Mr. Nagarkar, Mr. R. S. Nimbkar and B. V. Karnik also spoke.

NEED OF THE HOUR

Mr. G. H. Deshpande, M.L.A., did not agree with Mr. Dange in saying that the loss of Indian freedom was due to the British guns and capital. He was of the opinion that the real cause of Indian slavery was due to the want of union between different communities. The imperative need of the hour was for all Indians to fight under a single flag. They should put up a united fight under the Congress flag. Congress, he observed, had taken up office, only with a view to further the cause of independence.

The Independence Resolution was then read out to the audience and passed amidst loud cries of "Vande Mataram".

COMBINED MANOEUVRES ON FEB. 2

Aircraft And Naval Vessels Arriving In London

SINGAPORE, Jan. 25.

Final preparations are being made for the combined manoeuvres which it is understood begin on February 2.

Vice-Admiral Crabbe arrived here to-day on aboard cruiser 'Dorsetshire.' Hundred and ten aircraft comprising 36 local 'planes, 20 from aircraft carrier eagle and 54 from Iraq and India have already arrived.

By to-morrow when Vice-Admiral Sir Ramsay arrives in H.M.S. "Norfolk" 20 naval vessels will be anchored here and all aircraft ships participating in manoeuvres will have arrived. Air Marshal Delaferte arrived to watch the Manoeuvres.—Reuter.

150TH ANNIVERSARY OF SYDNEY

SYDNEY, Jan. 26.

The 150th anniversary celebrations opened in glorious weather with a pageant enacting the landing of the first Governor, Phillip, with a band of convicts followed by a great cavalcade depicting historical events, personages and industries.—Reuter.

FRENCH FLIERS' RECORD BROKEN

PERNAMBUCO, Jan. 25.

The Italian flight, which took off from Rome for Brazil yesterday morning, was sighted here at 5 p.m. to-day. It safely crossed the South Atlantic in record time. The flight comprises three planes. Its object is to establish speed records.

They covered 2,000 miles from Dakar to Portnatal in approximately eight and half hours, two and half hours less than record established by Frenchmen Codos and Reine in last December.

The airmen without landing continued flight down the Brazilian coast and after passing over Pernambuco flew direct to Reode Janeiro.—Reuter.

ITALIAN FLIERS BACK IN ROME

ROME Jan. 26.

Sgr. Bruno Mussoloni and another Italian pilot have arrived at Riodejaneiro. The third stopped at Portnatal. Italian 'planes flew from Rome to Riodejaneiro in 39 hours 35 minutes.

Sgr. Bruno Mussolini accompanied by famous airmen Capt Moscatelli and Colonel Biseo from Rome took off in three separate machines for Brazil on Monday morning. The object of the flight was to establish speed records. Reuter.

ROOSEVELT WARNS AGAINST WAGE CUT PROCESS

WASHINGTON, January 26.

A warning to a few industries in the process of reducing wages was uttered by President Roosevelt at a Press Conference.

He said that reduction in wages would encourage the downward spiral, and impose upon the Government the necessity of considering other means of creating the purchasing power. The production in industry depended upon the volume for profits, and the only way to obtain volume was to produce goods cheaply but not at the expense of workers.—Reuter.

11 Killed In Laboratory Explosions

PARIS, Jan. 26.

Fourteen people were killed in two terrific explosions this morning in the State-owned pyrotechnical laboratory in the suburb of Villejuif, caused by the explosion of grenades and other explosives seized during the raids on arms depots of Csar organisation, which were in the course of being moved to the Versailles artillery range, after examination by the Municipal analyst.

A great column of smoke ascended the sky, all windows of houses in the neighbourhood being shattered. The dead includes two photographers attached to law courts, two chemists and ten soldiers.

A later message states:—

It is now established that eleven were killed.—Reuter.

American Bill For Chinese Relief

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

A Bill to appropriate five million dollars for the relief of destitute persons in China was introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr. Francis Culkin, member for New York.—Reuter.

Series Of Setbacks Worry Tokio

Request Of Japanese General In China For More Troops Turned Down

SHANGHAI, January 26.

Judging from the despatches reaching here, there is good reason to believe that Tokio is worried by the continued check to the Japanese forces that have been marching towards each other along the Tientsin-Nanking Railway with their common objective as Suchow. These forces are about 150 miles apart.

Turn Of Fortune?

Progress from the south is halted at Mingkwan near Pengpu, while the Japanese troops in the north appear to have suffered reverses south of Yenchow. The Japanese have encountered bad weather and far greater opposition than they anticipated and they also seem to fear that any further extension of their lines might be disastrous to them.

No More Troops Available

It is reliably reported that Gen. Matsui asked Tokio for four more divisions, but the request is stated to have been refused on the ground that none could be spared in view of other possible contingencies. —Reuter.

SHIPMENT OF GOODS BY FOREIGN VESSELS

Japanese Merchants' Move For Prevention

TOKIO Jan. 25.

A petition was presented to the Government urging the adoption in principle that Japanese merchandise or goods destined for Japan should be carried by Japanese shipping only. Mr. Shozo Murata, President of the Osaka Shipowners' Association and Chairman of the Japanese Shipowners' Association has urged the enforcement of a licence system preventing shipment of goods by foreign vessels.—Reuter.

300 Japanese Killed Near Yangtse

SHANGHAI, Jan. 25.

The Chinese announced re occupation of Hohsien. A Japanese army spokesman admitted the loss of the port saying that the Japanese troops were withdrawn as they are no longer required there.

The Chinese claim that over 300 Japanese soldiers were either drowned or fatally injured when they were bombed as they crossed the tributary of Yangtse.

Meanwhile there is renewed fighting in south of Wuhu where Chinese strengthened reinforcements launched another attack and furious hand to hand fighting occurred at two villages which changed hands several times.—Reuter.

British Steamer Fined

YOKOHAMA, Jan. 26.

The procurators of the Summary Court fined the British steamer "Marionmoller" 1,500 Yen for infringing the regulations of the fortified zone of Tokyobay, but decided not to confiscate the vessel. "Marionmoller" was seized on January 8, when it was anchored in the fortified zone at the entrance of the Tokyobay owing to heavy weather.—Reuter.

Chinese Bombers Raid Nanking

TOKYO, Jan. 26.

Five Chinese heavy bombers raided Nanking this morning. It is claimed that one was brought down by anti-aircraft fire, and that others withdrew pursued by Japanese 'planes.—Reuter.

REMAIN FIRM IN CLOVE BOYCOTT

Govind Das' Appeal To Indian Merchants

JUBBULPORE, January 26.

Addressing a public meeting yesterday Seth Govind Das described in detail the impressions he gathered during his recent African tour and exhorted Indian merchants to remain firm in their clove boycott policy unless a settlement on honourable terms was arrived at between the Indian Clove Merchants' Association at Zanzibar and the British Resident there regarding the removal of certain restrictions.

He gave some interesting information regarding the richness of African soil and the prospects of mineral, agricultural and industrial development in that continent and advised Indians to settle in East Africa and make it an Indian colony to avoid India being overpopulated.—A. P.

TANK BATTALION FOR EGYPT

LONDON, Jan. 26.

It is learned from the War Office that it has been decided to send a tank battalion to Egypt in the near future in view of the fact that the present establishment of armoured fighting vehicles in Egypt is somewhat under strength.—Reuter's Special

Reichsbank Presidentship

BERLIN, Jan. 26.

Herr Schacht's term as President of the Reichsbank expires in March.

Business circles expect that he will withdraw at the end of February. Well-informed banking circles predict that Baron Kurt von Schroeder, president of the Cologne Chamber of Commerce and Industry will be appointed Herr Schacht's successor. —Reuter.

King Flies To Cranwell

LONDON, Jan. 26.

The King, flew from the neighbourhood of Sandringham to the Cranwell aerodrome in Lincolnshire to-day to see the R. A. F. cadets in training.—Reuter's Special.

BAN ON CATHOLIC ORGANISATION

Young Men's And Women's Associations Dissolved In Bavaria

MUNICH, Jan. 25.

Prohibition and dissolution of Catholic Young Men's and Young Women's Associations in Bavaria as well as Catholic organisations in "New German League" is announced under a decree for the protection of the State.

It is explained that the organisations were drifting away from religious objects and were engaged in activity hostile to the State while being used by the Catholic Superiors for conveying views inimical to state.

GOVT. 'PLANES BOMB VALLADOLID

PARIS, Jan. 26.

The Spanish Government 'planes dropped 60 bombs on Valladolid, northwest of Madrid, according to a message received here. Many bombs fell on an orphanage which was wrecked. Twelve persons were killed and forty injured, mostly women and children.—Reuter.

MECHANISATION OF CAVALRY IN INDIA

LONDON, January 25.

It appears from a large number of letters reaching the India Office say that there is fear in certain quarters that some of the horses rendered surplus by the forthcoming mechanisation of the British Cavalry regiments in India may fall into the hands of persons who won't care for them properly.

It is pointed out that mechanisation affects only a limited portion of the mounted units of army in India and will possibly absorb almost all the horses rendered surplus into other units. Those which cannot be absorbed will be treated in the same manner as horses cast for age in the normal course.

It is added that there are already rules in existence to ensure such horses do not fall into unsuitable hands and these rules should be sufficient to secure that no horse is subjected to any cruelty after being disposed of by the military authorities.—Reuter.

No Sinister Motive But Golden Opportunity

BOMBAY SHERIFF ON LOCAL BOARDS BILL

Assembly Walk-Out Was Muslim Leaguers' Lack Of Political Wisdom & Foresight

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The recent walk-out staged by the members of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly as a protest against the introduction of the Local Boards Amendment Act, which was designed to give option to the members in a Muslim constituency to have separate electorates, if they so desired, is criticised by Mr. Mahomedbhoy I. M. Rowjee, the Sheriff of Bombay in the course of a statement to the Press.

NO SINISTER MOTIVE

"One would fail to see" runs the statement "any sinister motive behind such a laudable attempt on the part of the Congress Government to provide a golden opportunity to the members of all communities to rub shoulders with one another in a brotherly spirit as far as the local bodies are concerned."

STEPPING-STONE TO SOLUTION

"I am not at all surprised at the attitude of the Muslim League bloc in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on the question of joint electorates as far as the local bodies are concerned. The Government have from the beginning taken the Leaders of this group in their confidence in sponsoring this Bill and many of them rightly viewed this Bill as a stepping stone to the solution of the burning question of communal representation. The Government naturally counted upon their best co-operation in the successful steering of this Bill through the House and they were not a little surprised to find that their erstwhile sympathisers had changed abruptly and, under inspiration from outside sources, refused to have anything to do with this Bill in any shape or form in spite of the Government assurances that the Bill was brought forward with the best of motives and even then the whole question was left to the entire sweet will of the Muslim community to make their choice.

"The Government were even further prepared to consider the proposition of allowing the Muslims to revise their choice in case they thought it fit to do so even after making their choice."

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY

"One would fail to see any sinister motive behind such a laudable attempt on the part of the Congress Government to provide a golden opportunity to the members of all communities to rub shoulders with one another in a brotherly spirit on all fronts as far as the local bodies are concerned. These bodies are not concerned with the politics in any way and look after the civic rights and amenities of their constituencies. Communal considerations should be considered irrelevant as far as such bodies are concerned.

"The Muslim premiers of Sind and the Punjab are themselves wholly in favour of joint electorates even in Legislative bodies and the day would not be long when these provinces will have joint electorates for their Legislatures. In Bengal and Madras the present Acts relating to local bodies have accepted joint electorates with reserved seats for Muslims.

BEST EXAMPLE

"But the best example of the satisfactory working of the joint electorate system is provided by our own city of Bombay, where the members of the Corporation are elected on the joint electorate basis without any reservation of seats as far as Muslims are concerned. Let the League leaders explain as to how the interests of the Muslims suffered under this system. On the contrary the Muslims have always been fortunate in capturing larger number of seats in the Corporation with the votes of non-Muslim voters than that they could have possibly hoped to get under separate electorates.

LACK OF FORESIGHT

"This attitude of the Muslim League block in the Assembly discloses a very lamentable lack of political wisdom and foresight. The majority of the members of this block hardly know or understand English and it seems they are there only to cast their votes according to the mandate of the League and thus jeopardise the interests of the independent Muslims at the altar of the vanity of Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the President of the League.

"May I know what is his purpose in keeping the two major communities in water-tight compartments? Is it that he is suspecting his own Muslim electorates and does not want them to make their own choice in the matter of joint or separate elections?

JINNAH'S FEAR

"Mr. Jinnah knows in the heart of hearts that he has no control whatsoever over the Muslim masses as he wants the outside world to believe and is greatly afraid, that, left to themselves, they will naturally go in for joint electorates and thus deal a death blow to his fond child the Muslim League.

"I believe that the Muslim League is well aware that it does not represent all Muslim communities in the Legislative Assembly. For instances they have not taken a single member from the whole Khoja community on their ticket to the Bombay Assembly, although there were several candidates. It is thus clear that some of the Muslim communities may refuse to accept the policy of the Muslim League block in the Assembly, and it will be quite necessary for the Government to consult them through their accredited leaders of the Jamat.

"Let me congratulate the Government for the firm stand they have taken in this matter and in conclusion I appeal to them not to be misled by the theatrical scenes of the Muslim League block, and remain strong and do their just duty towards Independent Muslims, who are not represented by the League."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY TO BIJAPUR ANJUMAN-e-ISLAM CRITICISED

Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi, M.L.A., writes:—

The attention of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislatures has been drawn to the reply, as reported in the local papers, given by His Excellency the Governor to the address of Anjuman-e-Islam, Bijapur.

If His Excellency has understood that the Muslims should in the first instance, select their representative and offer him for appointment, it would then certainly be a mistaken view, as His Excellency has pointed out. But that has never been suggested by the Muslims in any responsible quarters.

The Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislatures, therefore, deems it necessary to point out the facts of the present position of the Bombay Cabinet and the law, as adumbrated by the Government of India Act, 1935, and the Instrument of Instructions, bearing on the subject.

The Governor is required to make sure that in the formation of a ministry by the leader of the majority party in the legislatures, he should see that a representative of the important minority community is included in the Ministry provided he commands a following of the representatives of his community in the House. The present position, however, as facts abundantly show, contravenes that direction to the Governor by His Majesty.

In fact, the whole Muslim League Party, the second big party in the Assembly, is definitely against Mr. Nurie's inclusion in the Ministry.

One may feel inclined for the sake of argument to realise the difficulties of the Governor in the matter of his advice in this connection to the leader who forms the Ministry, but it must be pointed out emphatically that the inclusion of a Muslim who does not even command the confidence of the Muslim League Party in the Assembly is not complying with the spirit and the letter of Instrument of Instructions.

The Governor has failed in the discharge of his special responsibility imposed upon him by the Government of India Act in not establishing the convention which is of the most vital concern to Muslims and appointing an individual Muslim member and accepting him as a representative Muslim Minister.

The Muslim League Party is of opinion that this act of the Governor is much worse than not including any Muslim at all in the Ministry.

Independence Day Observance All Over India

KEY TO INDIAN FREEDOM

Bring All In Congress Fold And Imperialism Will Give Way, Says Subhas

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Addressing a meeting of about 20,000 people in connection with the Independence Day at the Shradhanand Park this evening Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose made a fervent appeal to the Congress workers in Bengal to strive their utmost to bring Muslims and the Scheduled Caste people within the Congress fold.

He regretted that many men and women still stayed away from the Congress. He said it was their chief duty to bring these people under the Congress banner. It was a difficult task but he hoped the workers and leaders would undergo all sorts of sacrifice that were necessary in accomplishing this task. If in doing so, it was necessary for some leaders to leave their positions as such that must be done in order to get outsiders in.

KEY TO FREEDOM

Referring to Imperialism, Mr. Bose said that British Imperialism was not so strong as it appeared to be to Indians and if once they could bring all sections of the people within the Congress fold, British Imperialists would give India her freedom not out of a sense of charity but in her own interest.

Detailing his recent experience in England, Mr. Bose said that the most hopeful sign there was that the youth of great Britain had begun to realise that Imperialism was not a good thing and not in the interest of the British nation.

Mr. Bose then read out the Congress Independence Pledge, which was repeated by the entire audience standing in their seats. —A. P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ADJOURNMENT

Bengal Council Turns Down Motion

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

For the first time in the annals of the Bengal Legislature, a motion was brought forward after question hour in the Bengal Legislative Council to-day by Mr. Naresh Mukerjee, Secretary of the Congress Party, for the adjournment of the business of the House to-day in order to enable the members of the House to participate in the "Independence Day" celebrations, which are taking place all over the country.

MUSLIM LEAGUER'S OPPOSITION

The President said that he had not received notice of this motion in time and so it could not be accepted as a motion, but if the House had no objection to approving of this suggestion he was entirely in their hands.

One member of the Muslim League Party formally expressed dissent whereupon the suggestion fell through as in such a matter absolute unanimity of the House is essential.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL UNFURLS TRICOLOUR

"To-day is a great day in the History of India and by the declaration of Independence let us reiterate the promise not to rest until independence is achieved and let us be ready to sacrifice our all to that end," declared Sardar Vallabhai Patel unfurling the national flag on the occasion of the Independence Day at the volunteers' camp at Haripura.

ORISSA PREMIER UNFURLS TRI-COLOUR

CUTTACK, Jan. 26.

The "Independence Day" was observed here with great enthusiasm. The National Flag was hoisted at Swarajya Ashram by Mr Harekrishna Mohtab, President of the Utkal Provincial Congress Committee.

A huge procession marching through the main thoroughfares terminated near the Cuttack Municipal buildings where the National Flag was hoisted by the Premier, the Hon Mr. Biswanath Das.

A mass meeting will be held in the evening, when the Congress Independence Pledge would be reiterated.—United Press.

At Patna

PATNA, January 26.

Students of several colleges in Patna formed processions in observance of the "Independence Day", and hoisted national flags on college buildings and hostels.

Mr. Jagatnarain Lal, Parliamentary Secretary, hoisted the flag at a public meeting, at which the Independence Pledge was read out.

Public meetings in this connection will be held in the evening.—A.P.

At Hubli

HUBLI, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was observed at Hubli, Dharwar, Bagalkot and other places all over the Karnatak to-day. In the morning Prabhat Pheries were taken out, and the National Flag was hoisted. In the evening meetings were held when the Independence Pledge recently issued by the A.I.C.C. was read.

All schools in Dharwar including Municipal schools were closed.—A.P.

TRI-COLOUR, SYMBOLS OF ALL COMMUNITIES

Celebrations At Madras

MADRAS, January 26.

Amidst shouts of "Bande Mataram", Gandhiji-ki-Jai" and "Jawaharlal-ki-Jai", Mr. J. Sivashanmukhan Pillai, Mayor of the Madras Corporation, hoisted the National Flag over the Corporation building this morning at 8-30. All Congress Councillors were present. Prominent among those present were Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President, Tamilnad Congress Committee, Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu, and Shrimati Rukmani Lakshmipathi, Deputy Speaker of the Assembly.

Unfurling the flag, the Mayor explained the significance of the tri-colour flag, which represented the symbols of Muslims, Hindus and other communities in India.

OATH OF INDEPENDENCE

The Independence Pledge was read out to the public by the Mayor in Tamil, and all Councillors took oath of independence standing.

Similar functions were held by all divisional Congress Sabhas in the City. At the Congress House, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar hoisted the Tri-Colour Flag in the presence of a distinguished gathering including prominent Congressmen. The Independence Pledge was taken, all standing.

Pursuant to the City Corporation's resolutions yesterday, the Corporation offices and schools remain closed to-day.—United Press.

At Nagpur

NAGPUR, January 26.

Over 5,000 were present at Chitnis Park this morning when Mr. Dhawale, acting President of the Nagpur Congress Committee, unfurled the Congress Tri-Colour Flag in observance of the Independence Day. Among those present were Messrs. P. B. Gole, D. K. Mehta and Mohd. Shareef, Ministers, Mrs. A. Kale, Deputy Speaker, C. P. Assembly, and Mr. Samiullah Khan, President, Nagpur Municipality.

After flag salutation Mohd. Shareef addressing the audience urged that they should bury communal strife to create an atmosphere of fraternity. He added that the Independence Day celebrations were the proof of Indians' determination to win freedom and their readiness to make necessary sacrifices to that end.

In the evening, the Tri-Colour Flag will be taken out in procession hoisted on elephants.

All Municipal Schools and offices remain closed to-day in accordance with the recent decision of the Nagpur Municipality to observe to-day holiday.—United Press.

KOLHAPUR OBSERVES INDEPENDENCE DAY

Students Defy Ban

(From Our Correspondent)

KOLHAPUR, January 26.

In spite of the District Magistrate's ban on Independence Day Celebrations here, Kolhapur students observed 'Hartal' and held a meeting at Khasbag to read the famous declaration of Indian Independence, and resolved to dedicate their lives to its achievement. A happy feature of the meeting was that a large number of lady students took an enthusiastic part in the 'Hartal' and other activities.

Congressmen are devoting this day to spin yarn continuously for twenty-four hours. They are forbidden to hold any meeting and celebrate the day as elsewhere.

At Poona

POONA, January 26.

Independence Day was celebrated here by holding flag salutations in several parts of the city in the morning. Mr. Popatlal Shah presided over the function of the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee, Mr. Karpe, Municipal President at the City Municipality, Mr. Jedhe at the Reay Market, Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar at Tilak Mandir.

Municipal schools and offices remained closed.—A.P.

At Madras

MADRAS, January 26.

An imposing ceremonial took place this morning when the Mayor in the presence of other councillors including the Deputy Mayor and Aldermen and a large gathering hoisted the national flag on the Corporation flag-mast, amidst cries of "Vande Mataram".

The Mayor spoke on the significance of the national flag, and declared that the inscription of the Charka on the flag enhanced the prestige of Adi Dravidas. He described Independence Day as a red letter day in the history of India's struggle for freedom. With the reading of the Independence Pledge the function terminated.

Meetings all over the city were held for observing Independence Day, when the people present participated in the flag hoisting ceremony and repeated the Independence Pledge.—A.P.

At Lucknow

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

The Independence Day was observed here by Flag salutation in the morning and a public meeting in the evening, at which the Independence Pledge was read out. A number of educational institutions after flag salutation ceremonies were closed.—A. P.

Sacrifice Alone Can Save Honour Of Flag

BEAWAR, Jan. 26.

Mr. Bhulabai Desai unfurled the National Flag and read the Independence Pledge this morning in celebration of Independence Day.

Speaking on the occasion before a large gathering he said only songs and sentiments were not enough to save the honour of the Flag. Sacrifice was needed. India was not inferior to other countries and would have been even superior had she been a free country.—A. P.

National Flag On Municipal Hall

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 26.

Independence Day was observed here to-day in a befitting manner. Prabhat Pheries were taken out in the morning and the National Flag was unfurled on the Municipal Hall. In the evening a public meeting was held where the Independence Pledge was reiterated.—United Press.

At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

The ceremony of hoisting the National Flag was performed at the Congress Office to-day. Several streets were decorated with mottoes and flags. In the morning Flag saluation ceremonies were held at about two dozen places, and the Independence Pledge was read out.

In the afternoon a small procession started from different wards of the city and joined the main procession at Azad Park, whereafter the main procession passed through important thoroughfares of the city, men on horseback carrying national flags preceding the procession.

A public meeting was held this evening.—A.P

Muslims' Torchlight Procession

INDEPENDENCE PLEDGE TAKEN AT CHOWPATTY

With flaming red torches, about 200 Red-shirt volunteers, led by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, marched in a procession right through Bhendy Bazaar, shouting slogans and singing songs to celebrate the Independence Day on Wednesday night.

Tri-Colour and Red flags were carried by the processionists.

The procession started from Moreland Road and terminated at Chowpatty where the Independence Day pledge was taken.

LEAGUERS ACTIVE

A large crowd that had gathered at Bhendy Bazaar, was headed by a Muslim League youth. It cried counter-slogans. The crowd followed the procession and split itself into two platoons along Sandhurst Road. Along the way, it showed signs of hostility.

TWO ARRESTED

At Golpitha missiles were hurled and one man was arrested and a little further, it is stated, another man was actually caught red-handed while picking up a missile. He was also put under arrest by the Lamington Road Police.

At Chowpatty, while the volunteers were being addressed on the significance of the Independence Day by Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan, the hostile crowd shouted and pelled. When the procession was about to be disbanded, the hostile crowd blocked the way and more missiles were thrown with the result that a volunteer named Ishtiakalli, carrying the Tri-Colour Flag, was seriously hit by a stone.

The Police, then dispersed the crowd which had become aggressive.

Originally it was designed to take the procession along Ripon Road but as a sequel to the Police notice, that route had to be dropped and the procession went along the Bellasis Road, wended its way via Old Parsi Statue, where crowds of spectators watched it pass along New Nagpada Road. It then turned towards Victoria Gardens Road and the processionists sang the soul-stirring song that "The Prophet has given us the message of Independence."

When it reached the junction at the J. J. Hospital, more people in clusters peacefully watched it, standing on the foot-paths and on the compound wall of the J. J. Hospital.

COUNTER PROCESSION.

At the junction of Bhendy Bazaar and Sandhurst Road, the processionists raised slogans of "Inquilab Zindabad."

The counter processions accompanied the torch-light procession and followed it all along the way.

When the torchlight procession finally reached its place of destination, Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan addressed the volunteers. He said that political consciousness should be created among the Mussalmans. "Let it not be said," he observed, "that the Muslims were lagging behind in their march for Independence." The procession was taken only to show that the Muslims were with the nation in that march.

After this, the Independence Pledge was taken.

Armed Police were on duty.

"MADHE SAHABA" DISPUTE AGAIN

LUCKNOW, Jan. 26.

A dozen persons were arrested consequent on the recitation of "Madhe Sahaba" by Sunnis this evening.

A meeting of Sunnis was held at the Teela Mosque, at which it is alleged inflammatory speeches were delivered, stressing the inherent rights of Sunnis to recite the "Madhe Sahaba". Immediately after a procession reciting "Madhe Sahaba" emerged from the mosque. Fearing a breach of peace the police attempted to check the progress of the procession, but on the processionists' refusal to disperse arrests were made.

A brick is alleged to have been thrown by a member of the procession, which hit the Deputy Superintendent of Police in the back.

Thrice police cordons checked the progress of the processionists, who again collected in the Aminuddaula Park, and recited "Madhe Sahaba" in batches.

TENSE SITUATION

Tense situation prevails, as a result of which Aminabad, the main business centre, has been closed. The police are guarding the situation.

The Congress Government of the Province through the intervention of Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, were endeavouring to bring about a settlement. Only yesterday Hon. Pandit Pant, the Premier told a deputation of responsible Sunnis.

Responsible members of both the sects have at present gathered at the Police Station with a view to controlling the situation.

Total arrests now number 16. The situation is easing and part of the police force has been withdrawn.

Further enquiries reveal that the arrests were made on the breaking of the police cordon by the members of the procession who seemed to have become violent in spite of an order of the City Magistrate, which was read out to them.

Later Mr. Zafrulmulk, Sunni leader, addressed a gathering and advised them to be peaceful, but was hooted down.—A.P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY IN MADRAS

MADRAS, January 26.

In the presence of a select gathering, mostly of members of the Legislature and the Corporation Council, Mr. Muthuranga Mudaliar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee hoisted the national flag at the Congress House this morning. He said the flag did not belong to any particular class or community, but to the whole nation, and under this banner they should all march towards the goal of complete independence pledge.

Tricolour flags were hoisted in almost all divisions of the City under the auspices of the respective Congress Sabhas. In some places processions were taken out with flags.

Reports of flag hoisting and reading of the Independence Pledge have been received from various stations in the mofussil A.P.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

(From Our Correspondent)

BAGALKOT, Jan. 26.

Dr. Hardikar took possession of the Hindustani Seva Dal Building to-day. The Flag-hoisting ceremony was performed by Mrs. Krishnabai Panjikar, Dharwar.

Dr. Hardikar made a brief speech in English narrating the history and growth of the Seva Dal. He said that the Seva Dal would now undertake village organisation, and stressed that truth and non-violence were their sheet anchors and would continue to be so.

VALUE OF CONFISCATED PROPERTY RETURNED

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, Jan. 25.

After considering the request of Mr. Malia, Secretary, Anavil Ashram, Government has ordered the repayment Rs. 1,176/5/6 for the confiscated property of Ashram and which was sold off by Government during last movement in 1932.

Independence Day will be observed on Wednesday, when Sardar Patel will address a meeting at the Tilak Maidan.

CIVIC NOMINATIONS.

Government have appointed Saiyed Ahmed Edrus alias Kalabava Golandaz, Dr. Naosarivala Messrs. Deoji Dumasia, Chandravadan Shah, Bhakhandas Gandhi, Ramaniklal Joshi, Vakil Govindlal Vakharia, Manubhai Marfatia, Shrimati Jyotshna Shukla as nominated members for Surat Municipality.

How Benares Observed Independence Day

BENARES, Jan. 26.

Benares observed Independence Day with great enthusiasm. The National Flag was hoisted on the Town Hall grounds.

A procession started in the afternoon from Dasaswamedh Ghat and after passing through the main thoroughfares terminated into a meeting at the Town Hall, where the Independence Pledge was adopted.—United Press.

Calcutta Corporation Adjourns

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

On the motion of Mr. N. C. Sen, Leader of the Congress Party, the meeting of the Calcutta Corporation adjourned to-day on the occasion of the Independence Day.

The Muslim members supported the adjournment, while the European Group voted against it.—United Press.

At Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 26.

Prabhat Pheris, hoisting of the National Flag and a rally in Mohomed Ali Park were features of the Independence Day celebrations in Allahabad. In the evening a public meeting was held under the presidentship of Acharya Kripalani at which the Independence resolution was repeated by the audience.—A. P.

Childish Manoeuvres Of Muslim League

Dr. Hameed Kazi's Reply To Jinnah

"The attitude of the Muslim League Party in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, is getting every day reactionary and undemocratic," said Dr. Abdul Hameed Kazi, member of the A.I.C.C. in the course of an interview to a "Chronicle" representative, when asked about the walk-out staged by the Muslim Leaguers in the Bombay Assembly with regard to the Local Boards' Bill.

Continuing he said: "Every patriotic Indian believes that separate electorate has been a curse for our national life, which has divided the different communities of India in water-tight compartments. Even the leaders of the Muslim League pay their lip sympathy to joint electorates.

"Why are they then making such fuss about the Local Boards' Bill?" asked Dr. Hameed Kazi.

MUSLIM LEAGUE VS. MUSLIMS.

"The Congress Government has not forced joint electorates on the Muslim community. They simply want to give an option to the Mussalmans themselves. The Muslim Leaguers cannot deny the right of the Mussalmans to decide the political issues in any way they like. In the very best interests of the Mussalmans it is desirable that joint electorates should be introduced because only in that case they would be also able to influence the Hindu voters. After all the Mussalmans are in a minority in this Province and they should see to it that only broad-minded Hindus and Muslims are returned to the local bodies.

"The Muslim members do cooperate with their Hindu colleagues inside the local bodies, why should not this principle of cooperation be extended outside them?" he asked.

"The seats for the Muslims would be reserved and there is not the least doubt that their legitimate rights would be safeguarded.

"It is no use always raising an alarm that the Musalmans would become the slaves of the Hindus. Neither the Hindus want to do it, nor are they in a position to do it. Mr. Jinnah is doing the greatest disservice to the Mussalmans of India by creating such a defeatist mentality in them. If Mr. Jinnah really wants Mussalmans to be strong and useful, it can only happen when they join the Congress in large numbers and suffer and fight for the cause of Indian freedom. Separatist tendencies would lead us nowhere. We should learn to work on one common platform with one programme and ideal. Where does the question of religion and Islamic culture come in the way of our political and economic emancipation? They are perfectly safeguarded by the Congress.

SHIRKING RESPONSIBILITY.

"The gesture of peace has been made by the Congress President but Mr. Jinnah in return has issued a very disappointing statement. Is this the way of peace? Why Mr. Jinnah is shirking his responsibility and his party is indulging in childish hysterical manoeuvres when perhaps they have got nothing better to do.

"The Congress Government would have served the country and the Mussalmans best, if they would have immediately introduced the joint electorate in the local bodies. It is perhaps their policy of caution and conciliation which is preventing them from taking even those measures which are in the best interests of India. This policy instead of pacifying the Muslim Leaguers encourages them more to oppose even the Bills which are beneficial to the Mussalmans.

A PERNICIOUS SYSTEM.

"It is really unfortunate that at a time when the Congress President's gesture for peace had created better atmosphere, Mr. Jinnah should have yielded to the temptation of having a fling at the Congress Muslims whom he describes as the Muslim agents of the Congress who would work for the acceptance of joint electorate with the result that the solidarity of the Muslims would be seriously jeopardised. Mr. Jinnah should know that it does not require any Muslim agents of Congress to work for the acceptance of joint electorates. That noble task is being performed by men like Sir Gulam Hussein Hidayatullah and many other ex-colleagues of Mr. Jinnah himself. In fact, separate electorate is the root of this disunity and disruption in our national life which requires agents of British Imperialism to champion it at this late hour of the day. No one need be surprised at the frantic efforts of the many title-holders of this Presidency to save a pernicious system on which they have managed to thrive so far in public life; but the Muslim masses when the issues are properly placed before them, will know what reply to give.

BENGAL HIINDUS PROTEST

Jinnah-Rajen Babu Communal Talks Unacceptable

CALCUTTA, Jan. 25.

A public meeting held in the Albert Hall to protest against the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad Pact passed a resolution expressing the opinion that a solution of the communal problem on the lines proposed in what is called the Jinnah-Rajendra Prasad agreement is against the best interests of the country and entirely unacceptable, in that it retains the existing proportion of seats between the two communities in the Legislatures and denies the Hindu minority in Bengal even the minimum number of seats to which it is entitled according to population ratio. It proposes different franchise qualification for the two communities, deliberately reduces the proportion of Hindu voters with a view to placing the majority community in Bengal in a position of special advantages and generally ignores the just and legitimate rights of the Hindu minority in Bengal and seeks to perpetuate the rule of inflexible majority by an aritificial system of reservations.

The mover of the resolution appealed to Mr. Subhas Bose, the President-Elect of the Congress to see that no injustice was done to Bengal Hindus or Hindus and Sikhs of the Punjab.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee who presided, said the Congress, which had only a fraction of Hindu voters in the whole of India had no authority to do anything on behalf of Hindus. The Bengal Hindus had not got what they were entitled to.—A.P.

INDEPENDENCE DAY AT AHMEDABAD

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 26.

The Independence day celebrations began at Ahmedabad with a procession with torches which started from the Congress house last night. The procession paraded through different streets shouting slogans and terminated at the starting place.

Flag salutation ceremonies took place at half a dozen places this morning followed by one at the Congress house. Three public meetings to be held this evening where the New Independence Pledge will be taken.—A. P.

JOURNALS CELEBRATE INDEPENDENCE DAY

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Calcutta observed Independence Day this year with greater enthusiasm than in the previous years when the new pledge of Independence as circulated by the All-India Congress Committee in pursuance of the decision of the last meeting of the Working Committee was taken by the members of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and others present at the Congress Committee office and the tri-colour Congress Flag was hoisted by Dr. Pratap Guha Roy, Vice-President of the Provincial Congress Committee.

Large number of Congressmen attended.

The Congress Flags were also hoisted on numerous other private premises and houses of associations and institutions.

Offices of the "Amrit Bazar Patrika", "Jugantar," "Hindusthan Standard" and "Anand Bazar Patrika" celebrated the occasion and all those present were treated with light refreshments.—United Press.

WAS LOTHIAN "EXPORTED"?

President Disallows Assembly Question

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW DELHI, Jan. 26.

Rules, Legislative or otherwise, are rules; so that even the large fund of the sense of humour of the President of the Central Assembly could not permit "ironical questions." Your correspondent learns that on the ground that questions are ironical, Sir Abdur Rahim has disallowed, interesting questions by Badridutt Panday relating to Lord Lothian's visit to India. Mr. Pandey had merely asked if Lothian had been "exported" by British Government or "imported" by Government of India for political mission to have way for Federation.

Among other questions disallowed is one relating the marching of Police force to Tibbia College, Delhi, on the ground that the matter is not of public concern.

NON-OFFICIAL BILLS FOR CENTRAL ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Jan. 25.

Ballot was held to-day for non-official Bills to be introduced on February 10 in the Central Assembly.

All Bills which have been balloted for introduction on February 3 have again been re-balloted for February 10. However, there is little chance for their being introduced.

Informal ballot for determining priority for pending Bills will take place on Friday.

Dr. Ziauddin's Bill for amendment of the Khawaja Durgah Bill will be taken up first and a number of amendments has been tabled by Muslim members.—United Press

Exit Lala, Babu, Maulvi And Munshi!

U. P. Govt. Order New Prefixes For Provincial Officials; Economy Measures Enforced

(From Our Correspondent)

ALLAHABAD, January 26.

The Government have prohibited the use of the terms like Lala, Babu, Munshi, Maulvi, etc., in addressing Provincial Service officers in the U. P. The action has been taken in pursuance of objections raised by some Provincial Service Associations. In future all officers in Provincial Services except Doctors will be addressed in official communications as Esquire and the prefix Mr. will be used with their names in all official orders, correspondence, etc. The Government point out in a circular letter that they do not consider there is anything derogatory in use of these traditional appellations of Indian social usage but in view of the feeling among some provincial officers and to secure uniformity they have issued these orders. It appears representations had been made by some Provincial Service Associations

CONTINGENT EXPENDITURE

The Government have ordered an enquiry into the question of "contingent expenditure". The Government think contingent expenditure is incurred without due regard to financial propriety and growing need for economy. They have accordingly directed the Chief Inspector of Offices to make investigation into contingent allotments of spending authorities and submit proposals for effecting reductions. The Government have asked the Accountant-General to bring to their notice all cases in which public money is spent otherwise than in strict conformity with financial propriety and due regard to the need of economy.

The Government are reported to be considering the proposal to cut down grants-in-aid to educational institutions as an economy measure. An entirely new scale of grants will be prepared.

S.O.S. FROM NAINI HUNGER-STRIKERS

CAWNPORE, Jan. 25.

Pandit Balkrishna Sharma, President of the City Congress Committee, Cawnpore, has received an urgent telegraphic communication from Rajendra Dutt Nigam, a revolutionary prisoner placed in the Naini Central Jail, in which Pandit Sharma has been asked to hurry up to Allahabad to interview the special division of revolutionary prisoners confined in Naini.

These prisoners, as has already been published in the Press, have threatened to go on strike as a protest against delay in their release. Mr. Sambhunath Azad, an Andaman repatriate confined in Naini, is already on strike.

It is presumed that other prisoners who are about 15 in number are eager to learn from Mr. Sharma the situation outside before they finally decide the date of starting the strike.

Mr. Sharma is starting for Allahabad and in the meantime, he will have telephonic conversations with the U. P. Premier.—United Press.

HOW TO DEVELOP DHOLERA PORT

Petition To Collector Of Ahmedabad

(From A Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, January 25.

Regarding the Enquiry Committee appointed for development of Dholera Fort, Mr. N. B. Shah has forwarded a long petition to the Collector, Ahmedabad, suggesting that if the success of the harbour on the coast of Dholera Bunder is secured the trade returns will be improved, and joining of the same with the railway connection will give easy access for thorough transport for Gujarat and Upper India, the attraction being to offer facility to the traders, reducing the distance more favourably than any other Port of Kathiawar and the discontinuing of the customs lines at Viramgam and Dhandhuka, as Dholera lies in British territory.

'Non-Violent Revolution In Education'

WARDHA, Jan. 25.

With a view to popularising the educational ideas of Mahatma Gandhi, the Marwari Education Society, Wardha, has published the full proceedings of the Wardha Educational Conference., together with all the recent articles on self-supporting education written by Gandhiji. This book which is in Hindustani is entitled "Shiksha Men Ahinsak Kranti" (Non-violent Revolution in Education). The book also contains some articles of Sjts. Mahadev Desai, Kakasaheb Kalelkar and Mr. Kishorelal Mashruwala on the Wardha education scheme.—United Press.

Late Marathi Playwrights' Day

NASIK, Jan. 25.

The Late Marathi Play wrights' Day was celebrated at Nasik in the Vijayanand Theatre. Prof. M. D. Altekar delivered the address. Many speeches were made eulogising the work done by the past Marathi play wrights, including Ram Ganesh Gadkari, Kolhatkar. The audience was also entertained at music and dialogues from the plays of the old authors.—United Press.

NEW ALIGARH 'VARSITY COURT

ALIGARH, (By Mail).

A special meeting of the Aligarh University Court was held in the Union Hall, Sir Shah Sulaiman, Judge of the Federal Court, presiding. The main item on the agenda was the election of members of the Court from the legislatures.

Those declared elected are Mr. Abdur Rahman (Bengal), Mr. Hasan Ispahani (Bengal), Prof. Humayan Kabir (Bengal), Mr. A. K. Fazlul Huq, Premier of Bengal, Mr. Abdul Matin Choudhury (Assam), Dr. Syed Mahmood, Minister for Education, Bihar, Mr. Yousuf Shareef, Minister for Law, C. P., Dr. K. A. Hamid (Bombay), Mr. Yasin Nurie, Minister for Public Works (Bombay), Qazi Ataulla (Frontier), Mr. Khuda Bakhsh (Frontier), Mallik Barkat Ali (Punjab), Mr. Zaheer H. Lari (U. P.), Mr. Aziz Ahmed Khan (U. P.), Mr. Mohammad Wasim (U. P.), Mr. Fayyaz Khan (U. P.), Mr. Sadullah (Frontier), Hakim Abdul Ali (Peshawar), Maulana Shaukat Ali and Khwaja Sajjad Husain.

RAMPUR'S DONATION.

The Aligarh University accorded a rousing reception to His Highness the Nawab of Rampur on the occasion of his becoming the Honorary Life Member of its Union.

His Highness, who was presented with an address by the Union, announced amidst cheers a handsome donation of Rs. 10,000 for the extension of the Union Hall. His Highness also promised to build another Union Hall.

Further donations on the occasion amounted to Rs. 2,750.—United Press.

FOUR SOCIALISTS ARRESTED

LAHORE, (By Mail.)

Four Socialists were arrested on Monday under Section 18 of the Press Emergency Powers Act.

It is reported that they were distributing in the Bazar pamphlets headed "release or death" containing the text of the letter addressed by the hunger strikers to Gandhiji prior to resorting to hunger strike.

A huge meeting of students held under the auspices of the Punjab students union decided to participate in the demonstrations in contravention of the order under section 144 Cr. P. C.—A. P.

MAGISTRATE TO SERVE 4 YEARS' R. I.

Judgment In Sensational Defalcation Case

DUMKA, Jan. 26.

Mr. B. P. Jamuar, Sessions Judge, Dumka, delivered judgment to-day in the sensational defalcation case in which Mr. Siddique Buody, Magistrate, figured as accused.

The Judge found the accused guilty after a protracted trial and sentenced him to four years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 409, I. P. C.—United Press.

MEMBERS RESIGN FROM SELECT COMMITTEE

As a protest against the non-inclusion of Mr. S. V. Parulekar and Mr. R. S. Khedgikar in the Select Committee for the Small Holders Bill the Whips of the Muslim League Party, the Peasants Party and the Independent Labour Party have written to the Hon. Mr. K. M. Munshi withdrawing their representatives from the Select Committee.

FAMINE INSURANCE FUND BILL PASSED

CALCUTTA, January 25.

The Bengal Council passed today Bengal Famine Insurance Fund Bill 1937 as passed by the Lower House.

The Bill provides for the establishment and maintenance of fund for expenditure upon relief and insurance against famine and distress caused by serious drought, flood earthquake and other natural calamities.

According to the Bill, the Government are to contribute annually Rs. 5,00,000 to the fund until it is raised to a maximum of Rs. 12,00,000.—A.P.

U. P. Governor Opens Hospital & Musafirkhanna

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

H. E. Sir Harry Haig, Governor of the U. P., who arrived here to-day performed the opening ceremonies of the Ursula Horsman Memorial Hospital and Musafirkhanna at parade.

The Ursula Horsman Hospital is built from a donation given by Messrs. A. F. Horsman and H. Horsman to perpetuate the memory of Mrs. Ursula Horsman, wife of Mr. A. F. Horsman, who was drowned in the sea as a victim in the disaster, which overtook the Imperial Airways' aircraft "City of Khartoum" on December 31.

The Musafirkhanna is built by Khan Bahadur Sheikh Mohd. Ibrahim in memory of his grandfather Sheikh Wilayatali to provide a rest house for travellers, irrespective of caste and creed.—A. P.

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OUR READERS' VIEWS

Report Of First Congress Session

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I wonder if any one of your numerous readers possesses or knows where one can find the Report of the First Congress held in Bombay in 1885. If yes, I wish he would send it as a loan to me for four days. I would like a look at it as I am preparing the Haripura Congress Guide, and would then send it back to him.—Yours, etc.,

VALJI GOVINDJI DESAI,
Publicity Officer,
Haripura Congress.
Vithalnagar,
P.O. Congress Camp.
Jan. 22.

Japanese Imports Of Cotton

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The telegram of the Indian Cotton Association of Japan published by you to-day reminds one of the proverbs "Heads I win, tails you lose." As the market has gone down, the Japanese spinners offer to pay at current prices for their past purchases at higher rates and the difference between the two is to be paid at their own sweet will and convenience as and when they like. Meanwhile, what happens to the Indian merchants who sold to them and covered here at higher prices, on which they have to pay heavy differences is, of course, no concern of the Japanese spinners, but the fact remains that some firms have already been obliged to close down business on this account.

This wholesale repudiation of contracts cannot be allowed to pass unchallenged; it would create a bad precedent and augurs ill for forward business with Japan in future both for cotton exports and imports of their piecegoods.

If the Japanese have created an emergency in their country owing to their aggressive war with China, it is both moral and manly that they should bear their own cross and not try to pass it on to foreigners, especially the Indian trading community who have been their best friends in the past who voluntarily contributed large sums of money in their earthquake disaster only a few years back.

If the Indo-Japanese Treaty means anything, it is upto the Government of India not only to lodge a vigorous protest to the Japanese Government through the Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan, but also if necessary take such retaliatory measures as they deem fit with a view to vindicate their own prestige and in bare justice to the Indian trading community.

It may be interesting to ascertain from the Indian Trade Commissioner in Japan if the Japanese spinners have similarly dared to make this inequitous and insulting offer to their sellers in U. S. A.—Yours, etc.,

COTTON MERCHANT
Bombay, Jan. 20

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Private Banking Houses

R. D. BUGWADIA observes "It is the duty of the Government to safeguard interest of the investing public by registering private banking houses with deposits placed at their disposal as security according to the business capacity of such houses."

Madras Test

T. S. S. suggests the following team for the Madras Test.

1. Major C. K. Nayudu (Captain).
2. V. M. Merchant.
3. Mushtaq Ali.
4. Hindlekar.
5. Mahomed Nissar.
6. S. N. Bannerjee.
7. A. G. Ramsingh.
8. L. Amarnath.
9. Vinoo Mankad.
10. Amarsingh.
11. Havewala.

He also suggests that Indians should be appointed to umpire the Test.

Uganda Cotton Industry

We have received a copy of the letter addressed by the Middlemen's Association, Kampala (Uganda) to Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas requesting him to compose the differences between the Indian ginning firms and the cotton middlemen in that territory.

"A way should be found out by which while ginners carry on a sound financial business, middlemen do not lose their independent and distinctive status and maintain at the same time their ability to carry on their business on a reasonably profitable basis. They are sure that if you really cared, you would be able to devise a formula of this nature."

"Muslims And Arabic"

To The Editor of The "Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Siddiqui's letter published in your issue of the 18th instant. It is wrong to say that I have not understood his purpose. I am as enthusiastic about the language as Mr. Siddiqui. I appreciate his good intentions which prompted him to introduce the bill, but I think that the present time is inopportune and the measure is premature.

I, however, cannot agree with Mr. Siddiqui's views that the question of the backwardness of the community in modern education does not arise in this particular case.

In many small towns in the Presidency where Mohamedan students are very few, there are no schools teaching even Persian, and these Muslim students have to take up Marathi, Sanskrit or French as their second language. Now if Arabic is made a compulsory second language what about these students? Should they discontinue their studies? Or should they come down to large cities like Bombay? Is it possible for the poor community to leave their towns and come to Bombay for education? However small their number the community should not neglect their education. Will not such a measure retard the educational progress of the community?

Besides the economic condition of the community requires that the backwardness of the community be remedied as early as possible. It is an important factor in the life of the community, and removal of the backwardness of the community in education must have a prominent place in any scheme of education. In the face of glaring poverty and misery to carry the enthusiasm of Arabic on the grounds of culture does not seem to be sound.

I would appeal Mr. Siddiqui to postpone his bill till the community has sufficient time to consider the matter and he himself would do well to consult Muslim educationists and Muslim officers who have worked in the Education Department of the Government of Bombay for many years so that he may have an idea whether such a measure would be beneficial to the progress of the community or put the hands of the clock in a backward motion.—Yours, etc.,

A. J. NOORANI.

Tilden & Ahmedabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—It was certainly very interesting to read in the "Times of India" of to-day's date the special report by Mr. W. T. Tilden on the tennis fixtures at Ahmedabad. It was perfectly in keeping with the extraordinary performnace and acting that they exhibited at Ahmedabad.

Possibly neither its non-Ahmedabad readers nor the team know the strong indignation that Ahmedabad public has felt over the whole show. Tilden is right in saying that the matches here were much below the standard and he is also right that the gallary having not expected this poor exhibition was quite unable to understand what this tennis was. Anybody expecting tennis of international standards would be justified in not recognising the game played here as tennis at all. His attempt to add insult to injury is in perfect bad taste. He tries to shield his team's poor performance by trying to abuse everybody who had any hand in the arrangements and he does not spare even forces of nature such as the sun.

Tilden's flings at all are reminiscent of Don Quexote's Wild Adventures and the less said about it all the better. The heritage that he has left here is sure to have great repercussions and the public in India will hear more about it in a few days' time. Tilden has sown the wind and will, reap a whirl-wind before long. He has offended the Ahmedabad public, the managements, the A.A.T. and B. Association, the Rotary Club, the Youth League, the umpire, and the linesmen, and we shall certainly hear more in due course.

Ahmedabad, however, is not unappreciative of good tennis or good sportsmanship In. M. Mamillion they certainly found a player who did his best to give the public their money's worth and produced excellent tennis. He was also a good sportsman and great gentleman on and off the court.

Necessity knows no law and but for the great and unnecessary provocation so wildly offered these lines should never have come in print.—Yours, etc.,

GOVINDLAL D. SHAH.
Ahmedabad, Jan. 21.

"Rome Not Built In A Day"

Ahmedabad Municipal President's Reply To Nariman

Congress Party Has Clean Record Of Service

Mr. Manilal C. Shah, President, Ahmedabad Municipality, has issued the following statement:—

"My attention has been drawn to a statement published in some Bombay papers by Mr. K. F. Nariman wherein he has thought fit to attack the Ahmedabad Municipality in general and the Congress Party in particular I was not at all surprised at such statement issued by him—rather I would have been surprised if it had not been issued as from the time the Indian National Congress Working Committee has passed a resolution against him, one hears about such statements issued by that gentleman. One need not, therefore, be perturbed by such propaganda nor should it be taken seriously. I have gone through the statement very carefully and I will be failing in my duty to the public of Ahmedabad if I do not say frankly that I was reminded of the attempt made by Miss Mayo some years back to blacken India in her book "Mother India". If one is determined to find out some stray black spots in any industrial city in the world, I am sure he would succeed, and Mr. Nariman has played the same role for reasons which I need not enumerate here as they are now well-known to the public in general. He has exhausted his vocabulary of invectives to malign Ahmedabad and its municipal administration. I do not propose to imitate him but I do believe that it is my duty as President of the Ahmedabad Municipality to place before the public facts about the matter referred to in the said statement.

RISE IN POPULATION

Firstly, I must remind the public that one has to take note of a pertinent fact that there has been a phenomenal rise in the population of the city of Ahmedabad on an unprecedented scale during the last fifteen years. In 1921 the population was (2,71,000) two lakhs and seventy-one thousand souls whereas at present it is more than four lakhs and fifty thousand (4,50,000). To cope with the rise in population and to provide amenities for this ever increasing population and particularly the poor industrial population the municipality has made efforts which I can say without hesitation would not have been possible for any other municipality. The all-round progress in the city was due to the able leadership of Sardar Vallabhbhai and men trained under him. Any impartial visitor who had seen this city in 1924 will have to admit and it has been admitted all along by impartial visitors to this city—there has been a marvellous transformation of this city during the last 10 or 15 years. It was the administration of Sardar Vallabhbhai which took the bold initiative as long as ten years back to provide five thousand modern tenements for the poor. The Textile Labour Association had then made a comprehensive enquiry and has submitted its report on housing condition in the industrial area of the city prevailing then and on this report the said comprehensive scheme was adopted.

HOUSING FOR WORKERS

To carry out the scheme certain proposals for sanction of a loan and to amend terminal tax schedule were submitted to Government on one hand and on the other hand the municipality began to acquire lands for the purpose of building tenements for the poorer classes. The proposals of the Municipality were, unfortunately held over by the then Government on a promise by the millowners to build one thousand new tenements with two rooms and a verandah each. However, the Municipality as stated above has begun in right earnest to solve this problem by acquiring lands and putting up tenements from its current funds. A good progress has been made in this direction by providing model tenements from year to year. All those who are conversant with the Municipal Act as it stands, will easily appreciate the efforts made by the Municipality in spite of the difficulties under which it has to work.

I will now say in a few words about the chawls mentioned by Mr. Nariman. The Municipal Congress Party maintains a complete list of chawls with full details and action taken wherever necessary against their owners. More than three thousand tenements have been declared U.H.H. by this Municipality and most of them have consequently been demolished and rebuilt by the owners. The few of them that stand at present in spite of their being declared U.H.H. do so because of the injunctions of Civil Courts restraining the Municipality from taking any action against the owners.

MUNICIPALITY NOT APATHETIC

It is thus not because of the apathy or indifference of the Municipal authorities that Bharatkhand Cotton Mill Chawl and such other few chawls which are unfit for human habitation exist in the City.

The Municipality, I am in a position to assert, has never been indifferent to the insanitary conditions wherever found especially in the chawls occupied by working classes ever since the Congress Party has been in power in the administration of the city.

SWEEPING STATEMENT.

If Mr. Nariman had cared to visit thousands of new tenements for working classes built in Ahmedabad during the last decade, either by Working Class Co-operative Societies, the Municipality, the Textile Labour Association, the Millowners' Association individual mills and last but not the least by private owners, I am sure that he would not have made such sweeping remarks made in his statement after visiting only those few chawls which are already condemned by the Municipality and against owners of which action also had been already taken. In all humility I can say that the Ahmedabad Municipality has done at least as much, if not more, as any other Municipality in India has done in solving the problem of housing difficulties for working classes which is a very difficult and complicated one in a city like Ahmedabad and I believe that an impartial critic will rather regard the efforts made by the City Municipality as commendable.

WATER SUPPLY INCREASED.

With regard to water supply it will be interesting to know that the supply of water when Sardar Vallabhbhai took over the administration of civic affairs was only 72 lakhs of gallons per day and because of strenuous efforts of the administration thereafter the supply has been increased to more than one hundred and sixty lakhs of gallons per day. The resources of water supply are very limited as the River Sabarmati cannot give more subsoil water and, therefore, a comprehensive scheme of supplying water from bore wells in mill area have been taken in hand and works will soon be completed when water to the extent of 25 lakhs gallons per day in addition to usual supply will be supplied to the people residing in the suburbs. When so many important cities of India have not yet been able to solve the problem of drainage the city of Ahmedabad can take just credit for having a good drainage system within city wells complete since about last eight years and a comprehensive scheme of suburban drainage costing more than 45 lakhs of rupees has already been taken in hand and is under construction. In course of two years the whole area occupied by poorer and working classes will be under modern drainage system. I have stated broad facts to inform the public of the efforts so far made by the Congress Party for the welfare of the working classes and poorer classes in particular and rate payers in general. I fully realise that a great deal still remains to be done but Mr. Nariman should know that to improve an old city is a very difficult task and that unceasing efforts for a number of years are necessary for the purpose. Whatever Mr. Nariman may say in his ignorance the fact is there that the Congress Party in civic affairs has got a clean record of service to its credit and it always welcomes helpful criticisms and suggestions from any source if the same are forthcoming in a spirit of service: Whether the statement of Mr. Nariman is of that nature or not! I will leave the public to judge and will request all to remember that "Rome was not built in a day."

Reception To Ceylonese Contingent

SYDNEY, January 26.

The Ceylonese contingent arrived aboard "Oronsay" in the fittest condition, suffering neither shipboard injuries nor sea-sickness. They motored to the village, then traversed the anniversary procession route prior to procession in a decorated lorry accompanied by Janki Dass, the 22-year old cylist representing India. They were accorded reception by enormous crowds.—Reuter.

PARTIALLY EXCLUDED AREAS

(Continued from Page 6).

people (aborigines) and to safeguard their rights.

Group Panchayat.

These aborigines whom I shall hereafter call by the name of Raniparaj (communities residing in Forest areas) have very loose social ties and civic sense on account of their scattered huts which form a village. Village Panchayat of a single village is not possible in their localities. A group Panchayat of 8 to 10 villages can be formed.

My colleague Mr. P. G. Vanikar, one of the life members of Bhil Seva Mandal Dohad (which is doing uplift work among Bhils for the last 15 years) has been trying his level best to start such a group Panchayat of 9 villages round his own Ashram in Dohad Taluka for the last four years. The total population of these nine villages is 13,000 out of which about 6000 aree Bhils. 6,000 Patillas and the rest is a mixture of other communities. This group Panchayat will have an area, the circumference of which will be about 15 miles. To my mind no better area could be selected for the experiment of a village Panchayat in Partially Excluded Areas as all the conditions here are favourable Let us look at the proposed budget of such a Panchayat so as to get clearly an idea of its utility

Heads of Income.

	Rs.
1. Local Cess according to New Proposal	300
2. Grant from Rural uplift (Problematic)	200
3. Income from Taxes	300
4. On Marriage, Adoption etc. Fines and Sums realised by Village Bench	400
5. House Tax	100
6. Miscellaneous	100
	Rs. 1,400

Heads of Expenditure.

	Rs.
1. Salary of Secretary	240-0-0
2. Office Establishment	135-0-0
3. Wells Repair	250-0-0
4. Road-Repair	250-0-0
5. Sanitation	150-0-0
6. Lighting	150-0-0
7. Tools and Plants	200-0-0
	Rs. 1,375-0-0

Taluk Boards Necessary.

From the above figures one can very well imagine that even with an additional taxation of Rs. 900 per year on poverty-ridden Bhils what the counter-balancing advantage of meagre sums of Rs. 250 for repairs to roads and wells each and Rs. 300 for Lighting and Sanitation for an area which has a circumference of 15 miles. If it is possible to start such a Panchayat with a Village Bench it is because the Bhil Seva Mandal has been working in this area for the last 15 years and has its centres and workers in interior villages. This experiment cannot be thought of in areas of Khandesh, Nasik and Thana. Even in other 200 and odd villages of Dohad and Jhalod Talukas I am diffident about the experiment because it is not possible to find able men to sit on the village Bench and conduct cases under Sections 269, 277, 497, 498 of the Indian Penal Code and write appealable judgements, Village Panchayat without a Bench is worse than useless from financial point of view as shown above in the proposed budget of a Panchayat.

The advantage of reserving more seats in the District Local Boards will be of very little avail for want of courage and initiative in members of Backward Tribes.

On account of such difficulties for starting village Panchayats with Village Benches in these areas and on account of poor strength and quality of members of such tribes, in the District Local Board, Taluka Boards are at present absolutely necessary in Partially Excluded Area, where with more than half the number of members elected from Tribes the rest being from other communities. Under the present circumstances instead of compulsion for Panchayats in these areas an experiment may be tried as suggested, and till its result is carefully observed Taluka Boards should be allowed to continue, because looking to the backwardness of the tract, the abject poverty and abysmal ignorance of the people, and their utter inability to bear further taxation, Taluka Board is the best institution wherein for the first time these tribes will have an opportunity of conducting their own affairs and, in co-operation with others will be in a strong position to wrest power and money for their area both from the unwilling Government and the District Local Board. The other communities, who pity their lot for being thrown together with aborigines and classed as inhabiting Partially Excluded Area, will readily make a common cause with the tribes for the rapid improvement of the tract and therefore indirectly of their brethren Raniparaj people.

Some of my Congress friends shudder at the great increase of reserved seats on population basis as far as possible of these Backward Tribes in the District Local Board and still surprisingly at the same time they advocate village Panchayat for these Areas. I am sure they know in their heart of hearts that village Panchayats are not going to be successful in these areas, and by starting of Panchayat the District Local Board wherein they reign supreme will not by bothered by these people regarding funds.

It is from this point of view for the benefit of the Raniparaj People inhabiting Partially Excluded Areas, that I insist on Taluka Boards to continue, while village Panchayats are given a trial. Let us hope we may not unconsciously blind ourselves to the true interest of the Aborigines on account of our proverbial indifference to and neglect of our younger brethren for many centuries. This is the time for expiating for our past sins of commission and omission.

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA,
LIMITED.
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Never Look Back: But March Ahead To Goal

PREMIER KHER'S CALL IN BROADCAST SPEECH

BOMBAY: Wednesday.

Mr. B. G. KHER, the Prime Minister of Bombay in the course of his broadcast speech yesterday said:—

I must confess that when in an unguarded moment I agreed to give you a talk this evening, I had not realised how difficult it would be to say things which would interest you. I have been asked to talk on: "As I Look Back." Now in the first place, I dislike looking back. I think it is futile. While travelling in Italy, one word caught my ear as it was on every one's lips, tram-cars and buses, trains, everything moved on as that word was uttered. 'Avanti,' they would say—pressed—onward, 'Avanti sempre.' It is much more interesting and useful to look out, to look ahead, to look round you anywhere except 'back.'

Do you remember that beautiful story in the Arabian Nights Tales the story of the three sisters—I think it is called. There are two brothers, Bahman and Perviz and their sister Pari Jadi. And they are told by a wandering Faquir that their beautiful house would be all the more beautiful if they had the three most wonderful things in world, which were to be found on the top of a lonely inaccessible mountain. They were the talking bird, the singing tree and the golden water. As you tried to go up that mountain, the most fearful voices and shouts would rise from the neighbouring stones and many stout hearts had quailed and abandoned the quest. The brothers and sister resolved in a spirit of adventure to obtain the three wonders. First, Bahman starts and as he begins to climb the mountain, the stones around utter such terrible curses and threats that after a few minutes, his heart trembles and he looks back and is promptly turned into a stone like many others, who had preceded him. Next goes Perviz. He starts and in a short time, when he hears the fearful abuses, he gets mad with fury and draws his sword and looks back to kill the enemy and is turned into a stone. Then the sister starts; she has in addition to a stout heart, a keen wit and she provides herself with cotton wool which she puts in her ears and inspite of the hideous curses and abuses, she goes to the top, gets hold of the bird and the tree and the water. With the help of the bird, she finds out that the golden water, if sprinkled on the stones, would restore her brothers to life. She restores them to life and all three live happily ever after. If I mistake not, there is also in the old Testament, a reference to Lot's wife having looked back contrary to the injunctions laid upon her and in consequence, becoming a pillar of salt. Now do you not think these stories have a lesson to teach?

How far is it wise, how far is it useful, how far is it permissible to recall the dead irrevocable past?

We look before and after.
And pine for what is not
Our sincerest laughter

With some sweet pain is fraught.

But is this a right attitude to life? Do you not recall those mournful words of Washington Irving about death? "If thou art a child and hast ever added a sorrow to the soul, or a furrow to the silvered brow of an affectionate parent if thou art a husband, and hast ever caused the fond bosom that ventured its whole happiness in thy arms to doubt one moment of thy kindness or thy truth—if thou art a friend and hast ever wronged in thought or word or deed, the spirit that generously confided in thee—if thou art a lover and hast ever given one unmerited pangto that true heart which now lies cold and still beneath thy feet; then be sure that every unkind look, every ungracious word, every ungentle action will come thronging back upon thy memory, and knocking dolefully at thy soul—then be sure that thou wilt lie down sorrowing and repentent on the grave, and utter the unheard groan and pour the unavailing tear; more deep, more bitter, because unheard and unavailing."

Now is there any one, I ask you, who has not been guilty of that unkind look, ungracious word and ungentle action, either to dead or living people—nay unless you are all saints, is there any who judged by the high standard of the Sermon on the Mount, has not been guilty of acts, which you would sooner wish you had avoided? Is it any use looking back and indulging in unavailing remorse about them?

The past is usefully recalled only inasmuch as it can serve as a guide to mould the future; the past, if it is suffered to become your master, will immediately become your tyrant, and a domineering, exacting blustering bully. But make it first your slave, make it understand that you are not in the least afraid of it; that it cannot produce out its most abysmal depths, a single monster, which shall make you lower your eyes, or abuse your haughty head and it will assume a totally different attitude.

No longer full of menace, it comes to your bidding a docile sage, counsellor, here and there, its most awful phantoms are dimly discernible, but only as terrible guardians of some abyss, to warn you, should your feet again stray in that dangerous way. For the rest, it is a storehouse of experience, from which you are to call that which is most useful, most educative, most encouraging. "And that discipline applied to the past is the natural outcome of the sunny habit of looking on life, for it is inconceivable that anyone who determined to find in every opening dawn new stores of hitherto untasted joy, should allow the sins and errors of the past to arise and bar the way.

It is not remorse for the committed sin that has the least efficacy, but the deliberate progress onward and upward to a higher level, looking down from which we can calmly and without disturbing emotion, review our former deeds and know that we are now incapable of repeating them." "The gay, the joyous, the humble outlook on life will have nothing to do with remorse; if the past is smirched and blotted, it resolutely turns its back upon it; but it is quiveringly, passionately alive to the possibilities of the future. Yesterday, my friends was an abominable day, rain, hail, thunder, mud, slush; what of it? To-morrow is a new day. That is what we are looking forward to; in full confidence that to-morrow the sun will be shining, do not you even now, as the evening sets in, catch faint suggestions of the rainbow? We will brush off the mud and the stains of yesterday and prepare for long beautiful hours in flowery meadow lands holidays palpitating with light and colour, the songs of birds, the exquisite delight of life. He must indeed be far on the decline, who each morning waking does not feel that the unfolding day has for him some brighter, purer, more auroral hour, than any that has gone before. In that spirit, the only true good worthy spirit, we shall soon learn to convert the past from a nightmare into a soothing and wise friend."

Do you realise that I have looked back nearly 30 years to 1906 and I found this fine address from which I have just been quoting to you? It was delivered at a meeting of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and was called "The Way of Life." The gentleman, who delivered it, was a Judge of the Bombay High Court and his philosophic temperament and his cheerful outlook on life in the face of great physical disabilities, had a very great influence on my mind. I understand the object of these talks is to tell you what are the things that influenced the speaker most and made him what he is.

Speaking for myself, I spent my childhood under a rigid discipline which perhaps did me good but in an atmosphere of domestic tyranny, which I know did me some harm. I am all for discipline but it must be self-imposed and willing or else it hampers the free and vigorous growth of your mind. I had most of the advantages and the drawbacks which psychologists tell us the only child enjoys and suffers respectively.

I do not think I benefited much by what I was taught at school or by the college either in my studies or in any other manner. I may, therefore, be said to be one of the un-educated. In fact, compulsory attendance in Institutions where there is no personal contact between the teacher and the taught cannot have much effect on one's mind and character. But after coming to Bombay early in January 1903 to join Wilson College, I had the privilege of meeting people and making friends. Some of these friendships which I have stood the test of time are my proudest possession to-day.

Indeed I have little else. I had numerous opportunities of travelling—almost all over India from Srinagar to Colombo and Karachi to Calcutta and a few countries in Europe and also America. I think you learn a great deal if you travel the right way—I am not sure I did, but then, I was poor and had to depend on other people's will. Indeed it is fortunate that I could get so many opportunities of travelling at all, for as I told you, we were not very rich. I had some difficulty in completing my education and I remember my scholarships and a fellowship at College helped me considerably to do so. But it has been my great good fortune all along to meet great and good men who helped, me influenced me and enabled me every day and in every way to become better and "better" to use Mons Colle's expression. And come to think of it, is there anything of greater value in this world than the company of good men?

Tukaram, the great Marathi saint and poet of Maharashtra begs of God—"not salvation not richness, not many possessions. Give me, O Lord, contact with good men—noble minds." They influence you by their thoughts, words and deeds and even without the intervention of these I have not read much but what rich treasures embalmed in unforgettable expression, you come across sometimes in books written by the truly great and is it not God's greatest gift that regardless of one's worthiness, all these great thoughts are at the disposal of everyone who wants everyone, who seeks.

The Station Director in order to help me in my talk, told me to say what it was that helped me most—was it education, sport, travel or was it hard earned experience? I can truthfully say above all these it was God's grace manifested through so many of his good men and women.

JUDGES DISAGREE IN SHAHIDGUNG APPEAL

Right Of Saying Prayer In Mosque Disputed

LAHORE, January 26.

A full Bench of the Lahore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and Messrs. Justices Bhide and Din Mohammad pronounced order in the Shahidganj appeal filed by representative Muslim organisations for the declaration of the right to say their prayers in Shahidganj.

The Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bhide dismissed the appeal with cost holding that the rights of Muslims to say their prayers in the Mosque were extinct due to adverse possession and the building ceased to be a Mosque.

Mr. Justice Din Mohammad who disagreed, accepted the appeal and held that the right to relief and held that Muslims had the right to relief and the demolition of the Mosque gave them the cause for action.—

Pronouncing the judgment the Chief Justice said that he and Mr. Justice Bhide arrived at the following conclusions:—

"The personal law of Mahomedans has been modified by the Punjab Laws Act and the Limitation Act The Mahomedan Law regarding Wakfs and lack of any rule of limitation within that law cannot apply to this suit. The Limitation Act and Article 144 of the Act apply. The mosque is immovable property. Every suit is subject to the Limitation Act and the Act applies without distinction to suits concerning both sacred and secular properties; nor does it make any difference if plaintiffs in such suits are divine or human. It therefore follows that the Muslims and the mosque at the end of 12 years' adverse possession by the Sikhs have lost all rights in the land and the building including the right of worship.

"The Sikhs on the other hand by virtue of Section 28 of the Limitation Act have obtained a good title to the land and the building thereon and have full rights therein as owners. The building under the circumstances cannot be held to have maintained its sacred character as a mosque nor is there any duty cast upon the present proprietors to maintain its original sacred character or to maintain it as a building Property dedicated to God can be alienated if the adverse possession of the property is obtained and kept for 12 years. There was no subsisting right in the plaintiffs at the date of the suit, and therefore no action lay.

"In addition the subject matter of the suit was 'resjudicata' and the suit was also barred by provisions of the Sikh Gurdwara Act and the decision of the Sikh Gurdwara Tribunal."

The judgment of the majority rejecting the appeal prevails.—United Press.

WOMAN KILLED BY LIGHTNING

Thunderstorm In Jubbulpore

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 26.

One woman is reported to have been killed by lightning at Fowarighat while several trees were uprooted on the Jubbulpore-Nagpur road during a thunderstorm yesterday.—A. P.

On a petition made by Ganda Singh and four other voters of the Sialkot general constituency, the Election Tribunal recommended the setting aside of the election of Mr. C. Rai belonging to the Hindu Party of the Punjab Assembly.

Subhas Bose In London

(Continued from page 6.)

Congress candidates in that district was returned with the highest poll in all India.

"We have no illusion about the future. We are aware to have yet long way to travel to attain freedom. Congress offers something positive for the solution of the Indian problem—the idea of a Constituent Assembly which will frame the constitution for the people of India.

Women's Part

"What makes us feel so optimistic about the future is the fact that every section of the Indian community is awakened and is well organised. I include in that Indian Students and Women. Even women are also organised. I don't know what we would have done but for the magnificent part our women played in our past struggles. More than our educated sisters, our so-called illiterate sisters have played a magnificent part.

"The policy of divide and rule adopted by the British imperialist must come to an end as it had to-come to an end in Ireland. Irishmen were also told that the interests of Protestants and Catholics were not the same. But the Irish Nationalist awakened the Irish people of this dangerous propaganda of the foreign imperialists. Such is the phenomenon in India at present. The Hindus are united with the Muslims in fighting the foreign domination.

"For a poor country like India it is certainly a privilege to have an opportunity to go abroad to study. Therefore your responsibilities are very great. Your country expects great things from you. You have not only the life, culture, history and civilization of Great Britain before you, you can also study the international problems more easily and effectively than in India. I do hope you will make fullest use of these opportunities.

Leadership

"Our success depends not only on the strength of the masses but also partly on the quality of our leadership. I don't know what would have happened to Russian people had it not been for the personality of Lenin I am sure if we can go through the hard struggle through which Lenin went we too can attain our ideals.

"We hope that those who follow us would be better, nobler and greater in leading the country. We hope your achievements will be greater than ours. The quality of leadership has to be improved from generation to generation. You will have opportunity to be intellectually and morally great when you return to your homes in India and Ceylon. Therefore, equip yourselves for the task that awaits you in India.

"Our late lamented leader Lokamanya Tilak warned Indian students when he went to Cambridge in 1919. He asked them to prepare themselves for national service and not to accept jobs under foreign rulers.

"An English professor (whose identity I need not reveal told me the other day that his contact with a large number of Indian students showed him that a majority of them do not care for national service. They come to this country to compete in the Evil Service examination. It is a very tragic feature and I hope it will not be repeated."

British Labour's Sympathy For India's Freedom

For the last five days I have been often reminded of the saying "Little Man You Had a Busy Day" and I am sure I will continue to remind myself of it so long as Subhas Bose stays in this country.

From morning till late in the night this visitor from India is doing nothing but fulfilling many appointments. They include addressing public meetings, holding private conferences and giving advice to young Indians who make a request for it. By now Subhas has seen a number of English politicians, Trade Unionists, Left-wing writers and intllectuals and leaders of the Communist Party. He has addressed public gatherings on an average of three per day.

British politicians of the type of Mr. Attlee, British trade unionists of the type of Ernest Bevin, British socialists of the type of Stafford Cripps and British Communists of the type of Harry Pollitt have held conferences on the Indian situation and gathered useful material from him for the benefit of the British people. On Thursday night they gave him a warm reception in Conway Hall under the chairmanship of Mr. George Lansbury and speaker after speaker utilised the occasion to congratulate the president-elect (practically speaking) of the Congress for the great honour conferred upon him. The outstanding speech of the evening came from Mr. Arthur Greenwood, the deputy leader of the party. Conscious of his position in the Party, that is His Majesty's opposition, Greenwood measured every word before uttering it. My duty to-night and my pleasure to-night is to offer you, Mr. Bose, on behalf of the Labour Movement of this country a very warm welcome" he said as he rose to speak.

Economic Freedom

"We welcome him (Bose)" he continued, "not only as the first president of the Trade Union Congress but also as one to whom are coming very great responsibilities. Sir, I greet you as a great Indian leader. I do so in the name of the Labour Movement. I am a very typical Englishman. I am not ashamed of it. But I have always tried to be a good internationalist and I had learnt much from those who belong to other nations and other races."

Mr. Greenwood declared that Mr Bose had discovered that there could be no real freedom without economic liberty. "He has realised that economic forces are to day trampling lives of masses. Comrade Bose has discovered—and that is perhaps to his credit that the path of human happiness is the path of freedom." Mr. Greenwood added: "I have seen that in the last ten years the psychology of this country's people has changed. We once complained of the want of democratic thinking. I have seen in the last few years a new desire to keep freedom and to xtend it. The people that believe like that cannot deny the right of freedom to Indian people. Our relations with India to-day are Japan's justification in China. I am not defending our history—thank God. I have not made it. We are dealing now in India with a teeming population who have been sacrificed in the past because of Imperialist adventures."

Fascism

Mr. Greenwood did not hesitate to condemn fascism. "I loathe fascism" he declared. "I don't believe that a man is yet to be born who is entitled to govern the destiny of other man. We can here, in this country, give you, the people of India, only moral support. So far as we are concerned we will give you that support whole heartedly. But after all the struggle in India is your own struggle. The path of freedom is not an easy path; it is a thorny path, and Subhas Bose's life is one that has travelled the thorny path. This path is a difficult path. The fight now in India is in a close grip. The struggle is now a reality. It will be difficult path indeed. It will be a long long story. I hope with Basil Mathews that Subhas Bose may not be able to fly back to India but will return to his home by ship so that he may be able to spend some time on board the ship to write and think deeply, in view of the terrible responsibilities that lie ahead of him. There is no heavier responsibility on any man except that falls on the head of the Indian National Congress. I hope the realization of his dream may be nearer. We all hope that he will live long to fight for the ideals for which he has suffered in the past. He takes back to the Indian people the united wishes of the British Labour Movement for the success of his mission—industrially and politically—for the freedom of the Indian people."

Congress Fight

Subhas Bose thanked the Labour folks for the words of appreciation that they had uttered. He, however, assured them that the people of India were totally disillusioned with the Labour Party to pin faith in it for any material help. He, however, expressed the wish that he would always like to establish contacts with people abroad, as in his view India could no longer live as an isolated country.

Subhas reiterated the determination of the Congress to fight the Federation He spoke with equal emphasis the desire of the Working Committee to call upon the Congress Ministries to vacate office the movement they realise that no useful purpose towards the advancement of freedom could be achieved by holding office.

SUSPENSION OF REVENUE

How It Is Granted.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

It is one of the Collector's duties to grant suspensions of land revenue in areas in which crops have failed. The grant of suspension is discretionary and is to be given according to the rules "especially when the tract is already impoverished or the previous harvests have been poor." The standard rate of suspension is half the assessment if the crop is over four annas and under six annas in value and the whole assessment if the crop is four annas or less in value. The normal crop or average of satisfactory seasons is reckoned as 12 annas, so that a six anna crop is half a good average crop.

PRIMARY VALUATION.

The primary valuation of crops or annewari is made by a committee consisting of the Circle Inspector, the patil, the kulkarni or talati and two representative agriculturists of the village. The two representative agriculturists are appointed on the committee in the manner stated below.

In villages where there is a village panchayat established by law, the two agriculturists are elected by the panchayat to the annewari committee. In other villages, the people elect a panel of ten from amongst themselves; and the Circle Inspector has to select two from the ten to serve on the committee.

OBJECTIONS INVITED.

The committee so formed meets and records its opinion of the anna valuation of each of the main crops. The opinion or opinions thus recorded are forwarded by the Circle Inspector to the Mamlatdar who makes and publishes his provisional annewari and invites objections to it. On considering any objections received, the Mamlatdar publishes his final annewari. The Collector may revise the Mamlatdar's opinion; but if he does so, the fact has to be published.

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Don't use imitation blades in your Valet razor, because they do not fit the razor perfectly.

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Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON FOUR POINTS DOWN

Sterling Dollar Looks Lower

WANT OF SUPPORTS IN FRANC

Downward Trend In Wheat

BOMBAY, Jan 26

NEW YORK COTTON

Cotton worked somewhat lower to-day following scattered selling influenced by lower outside and cables but lightness of offerings imparted some steadiness.

LONDON EXCHANGES

Sterling dollar opened steady and then moved lower with small movements.

Franc weakened after opening on lack of support.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

MARCH 1938.

	New York, Jan 26
Previous closing	8.48
To-day's opening	8.46
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	8.44
Difference	—04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

MARCH 1938

	Liverpool, Jan 25
Previous closing	4.82
To-day's opening	4.80
Difference	—02
To-day's closing	4.78
Difference	—04

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April May ..... Rs. 169

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 26

Local markets closed. New York cotton worked somewhat lower to-day following scattered selling influenced by lower outside cables but lightness of offerings imparted some steadiness although general trend was downward.

Trading in March at 8.46 i.e. two points lower than previous closing. Prices declined on lower Liverpool and scattered selling while further hedging caused renewed decline March falling to 8.41 at which stage some steadiness developed.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 26

The following were the opening ranges:—

March (8.52/8.52) 8.46/8.45
May (8.58/8.58) 8.52/8.52
July (8.64/8.64) 8.58/8.57

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 26

January (4.79) 4.75
March (4.83) 4.78
January (7.28) 7.21
March (7.14) 7.05

BROACH COTTON

Bombay, Jan 26

Local market was closed to-day.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 26

The rates at 2-30 p. m. were as follows:—

TEA

Indian Pekoe (1-1) 1-1
Indian Pekoe higher (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-11) 2-0

JUTE

New Crop (18 5/8 sellers) 18 5/8 paid value
Dunlop January (£21 1/4) £21 1/4
Lightning January (£22 1/4) £20 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (7 1/2) 7 1/4 buyers
Forward April June (7 5/8 paid value) 7 7/16 paid buyers

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay January February (£13 5/8 sellers) £13 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta January February (£15 sellers) £14 7/8 sellers
Linseed L Plata January February (£12 13/16 sellers) £12 3/4 sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal February (£10 1/2 sellers) £11 7/16 sellers

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 26

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with March at 92 1/2 and May at 91 3/8. Trading was apathetic in absence of any speculative interest with incentive lacking and prices showing easier tendency.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 26

Chicago wheat opened easy with May at 0.95. Prices declined on scattered selling and liquidation following lower overseas cables with price later declining to 0.94 5/8.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATES

Latest Quotations

	New York, Jan 26
Previous closing	4.99 3/4
To-day's opening	4.99 3/4
To-day's closing	4.99 3/4

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, Jan 26

Previous closing	4.99.67
To-day's opening	4.99.75
To-day's closing	4.99.82

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 26

Previous closing	152.25
To-day's opening	152.62
To-day's closing	153.43

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Jan 26

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.99.75 and then moved lower to 4.99.72 with movements thereafter. small and unimportant.

Franc opened at 152.62 and then weakened to 153.06 on general lack of support.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (11.555) 11.601
New York on Bombay (37.76) 37.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.93 5/8) 0.93 5/8
London on Milan (94.97) 94.97
London on Shanghai (1-2 3/16) 1-2 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

DISCOUNTS

3 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent
4 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 9/16 to 9/16 per cent.
6 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 5/8 per cent.

LONDON METALS

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

Tin (£180 1/2 buyers £180 3/4 sellers) £181 buyers £181 1/2 sellers. Steady.
Lead (£15 9/16 buyers £15 5/8 sellers) £15 11/16 buyers £15 3/4 sellers. Steady
Electrolytic Copper (£43 1/2 to £41 1/2) £44 to £45

SILVER CABLES

Bombay, Jan 26

The following cable information was received from London:—

"Little Indian bears covering. Small offerings. Market steady."

LONDON SILVER

	London, Jan 26	
Spot	(20d.)	20 1/8d.
Forward	(19 13/16d.)	19 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan 26

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£6-19-7) £6-19-7 1/2

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, Jan 26

Liverpool wheat market closed at 91.

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 26

	Rs. a. p.
10 p.m. quotations:—	
Wheat January	5 4 9
Wheat May	4 12 6
Wheat September	4 12 9
Linseed May	7 12 6
Linseed September	7 14 9

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 26

Bombay Bullion market was closed to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association.)

Bombay, Jan 26

Brown Bold Linseed market was closed to-day.

YARN EXCHANGE

Bombay, Jan 26

The Yarn Exchange remained closed to-day on account of Independence Day.

3½ P. C. GOVT. PAPER

Closing Quotation

Bombay, Jan 26

The security market remained closed to-day on account of Independence Day.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 26

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £93 3/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 26
2-30 p.m

3 per cent Indian (£98 3/4) £98 3/4
3 1/2 per cent Indian (£93 3/4) £93 3/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 (£113 1/8) £113 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian 1958-63 (£116 1/8) £116 1/2
4 per cent Indian 1948-58 (£108 1/8) £108 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1942-47 (£110 3/4) £110 3/4
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£103 1/2) £103 1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 26

London Stock Exchange was generally quiet. Giltedged securities remained quiet but steady three and half quoted at 93 3/4 i.e. unchanged from previous closing.

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan 1945/70 (£107 5/8) £107 3/4

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£77-0) £76 7/9
3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£104 1/8) £104 1/8
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£106 5/8) £106 3/4
5 per cent Funding Loan (£114-0) £114-0
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£103 1/8) £103 1/8
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£112 3/8) £112 1/4

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (15-3) 15-3
Marks and Spencer Ordinary (58-9) 59-4 1/2
Hydro Electric (4-10 1/2) 4-10 1/2
Musical Industries (15-7 1/2) 15-0
Princhin Johnson (36-9) 36-9
Imperial Chemical (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2
Woolsworth New Ordinary (66-1 1/2) 66-1 1/2
Realisation 1930 (£42-0) £40-0
Dunlop Rubber (32-9) 32-9
Unilever Ordinary (40-0) 39-4 1/2
Ford Motors (22-9) 22-3
Cables and Wireless new ordinary (£63-6) £63-6
British American Tobacco Ordinary (106-10 1/2) 106-10 1/2
Cargeas 'A' (£7-6) £7-6
Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (150-0) 150-0
P. and O. S. N. Company Deferred (23-7 1/2) 23-7 1/2
Distillers (103-6) 102-6
Bredfords Dyers (£5-3) £5-3
British Celanese (£4-3) £4-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (40-3) 40-3
Courtaulds Ordinary (46-3) 46-3
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2
Vickers Limited Ordinary (25-6) 24-9
Inter Nickels (50-1 1/2) 48-9
Indian Iron and Steel Ordinary (46-3) 46-10 1/2
Tata Steel Preference (£103-6) £103-6

TEA SHARES

Assam Company (19-6) 19-6
Denaro Tea (42-6) 41-3
Empire of India (30-0) 30-0

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (30-0) 30-0
Gula Kelampong (31-3) 30-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (29-1 1/2) 28-9

JUTE SHARES

Barnagore (9) 8-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (54-4 1/2) 54-0
Burma Corporation (11-10 1/2) 11-10 1/2
Rio Tintos (£17-9) £17-1 1/2
East Rand Proprietors (59-4) 58-1 1/2
Rand Mines (£8-4 1/2) £8-4 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15-6) £15-6
Associated Portland Cement (88-1 1/2) 88-1 1/2
Trinidad Leaseholds (98-9) 98-9
Sub Nigel (£10-1 1/2) £10-4 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (30-7 1/2) 30-0
Union Corporation (8-3) £8-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (37-9) 36-10 1/2
Anglo Iranian (78-9) 78-9
Burma Oil (115-0) 115-0
Mexican Eagle (11-7 1/2) 12-4 1/2
Shell Transfer (95-7 1/2) 95-0
Royal Dutch (41-1 1/2) 40-9

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 26

To-day's opening rates were as follows:—

U S Steel Common (dol 58 1/4) dol 55 1/2
General Motors (dol 35 5/8) dol 34 7/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 32 1/2) dol 31 1/4
U S Steel Preference (unquoted) unquoted

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Rubber Declines Sharply: Wall Street Opens Weak

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 26

On the Stock Exchange, Kaffirs and Oils depressed on Continental sales and internationals were wear with Wall Street, other sections easing sympathetically apart from Home Rails which were firm, following good traffics.

Among commodities, wheat was easy in sympathy with overseas. Rubber after a quiet opening declined sharply in sympathy with New York, together with the disappointment at the lack of sustained response to the quota cut, closing easy with buying interest negligible.

On the Foreign Exchanges, Franc undertone was nervous and French control intervened periodically to prevent excessive depreciation.

Wall Street opened weak.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET REPORT

Jute Firm

CALCUTTA, Jan 26

Jutes ruled firm and considerable advancement in shares were recorded. Amongst more popular stocks and a fair turnover was put through. Coals revealed not much interest. In teas only a limited business took place. In miscellaneous, Indian Irons and other speculative stocks kept fully steady, while others remained more or less unchanged. Government securities were steady. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three per cent G P 90/5 small lots; three and half per cent G P 98/11; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 100/6; four per cent loan 1960/70 114/7 small odd lot; five per cent loan 1939/44 104/8 small lot; three per cent U P 1961/66 98/1 small lot; three per cent U P 1952 99/3.

Banks: Allahabad ordy 392; Imperial cont; 382; Fully Paid 1573; Reserve 119; Bankura Damoodar 91.

Cottons: Cawnpore Textiles; 3/9; Elgin Mills ordy 124; Kesoram 6/13; New Victoria 1/1.

Coals: Bengal 339; Burra Dhemo 3/8; Burrakur 15/4; Dhemo Main 12/2; East Indian 24/4; Mundulpoor 9/4; New Beerbhoom 20; Raneegunge 34/8 small odd lot.

Jutes: Adamjee pref 127; Agarpara ord 16/4; Alliance 203; Anglo India ordy 305; Anglo India pref 143 small lot; Auckland 162; Albion 206/8; Bally 175; Bally pref 136/8; Barnagore 132/8; Belvedere 322; Champdany 145; Chitavalsah 15/4; Clive 22 small lot; Empire 23/8; Fort William 213; Ganges 221 small lot; Gondalpara 720; Gourepore 480; Hooghly 44; Howrah 46/8; Hukumchand ordy 100 small lot; Hukumchand pref 99; India 295; Kamarhatty 455; Kinnison 535; Kardah 305; Lansdowne 159; Naihati 302 small lot; Nuddea 42; Orient 150; Presidency 4/1; Standard pref 121; Waverley 1/8.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corporation 7/14; Consolidated Tin 6/4; Indian Copper 2/10; Rhodesia Copper 1/15; Dalmia Cement ordy 9/15; Dalmia Cement pref 90/8; Bengal Telephone pref 14/4; Britannia Engineering 1/7; Hukumchand Steel ordy 10/11; Indian Iron 31/8; Indian Steel and Wire Products defd 320; Kumardhubi Engineering pref 70; Marshalls 1/10; Steel Corporation ordy 6/6; Steel Corporation pref 80; Tata Iron and Steel defd 920; Britannia Biscuits ord 6/8; British India Corporation ordy 154; Dunlop Rubber ordy 14/12 small lot; Walford Transport 1/8; Humayan Property defd 1/4; Bairampore 8/12.

Teas: Dauracherra 10/8; Hansqua 11; Hattapara 352; Maud 11; Phaskowa 104

Debentures: Five per cent 1933/43 Presidency Jute 101/8; Six and three-fourth per cent 1933/43 Rohtas Sugar 100/12—A. P.

Midland Bank Chief On British Business Outlook

LONDON, January 26.

Rt. Hon. Reginald Mckenna, presiding over the annual meeting of the Midland Bank, said that he saw no ground for pessimism for the future. "We must not, it is true, underrate the importance of American developments and their effect upon other parts of the world. If the recent shrinkage in American business should for any reason persist, then it seems likely that the slow but substantial growth of the world trade which was gathering strength until the middle of last year, may definitely be arrested.

"With the decline in total trade, it becomes all the more important that we should neglect no opportunity of expanding the exports. The special rearmament demand is temporary only; the maintenance of export trade is a permanent necessity".

The Chairman considers it wrong to deduce from the recent commodity and stock exchange movements that we are on a lasting downward curve.

The Chairman estimates that in 1937 adverse balance payments will be at least 50 million sterling but he does not support Sir Robert Kindersley's conclusion that Britain has drawn a long term capital abroad. He points out that the country has spent during the last six years, approximately 600 million in the purchase of gold. There is no evidence that the sales of British securities to foreigners on such scale or a vast increase of short term liabilities have occurred.

On the evidence of gold and capital movements, the contention that over the past six years, we have been living upon capital, does not appear to Mr. Mckenna to be well-founded.—Reuter.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 25

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest prices.
London Nigerian Tin Co Ltd	£0 7 0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	1 10 0
Turner and Newall	4 7 3
Associated Elec Industries	2 3 9
Attock Oil	1 13 0
Associated Portland Cement	4 7 6
Automatic Telephone and Electric Ord	2 0 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	0 3 0
Beira Railways	1 10 9
United Br Oilfields of Trinidad	0 14 0
Marconi International Marine	1 9 6
Western Union Telegraph	dol 26.50
General Electric Ordinary	3 16 6
Fairey Aviation Co Ltd	1 0 3
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	1 2 6
International Rly of C America	dol 5.75
Malayalam Plantations	1 12 3
British Burma Petroleum	0 5 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	1 13 3
British South Africa (Chartered)	1 10 0
Pahang Consolidated Ord	0 18 9
Indian Copper Corpn Ord	0 4 0
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol 11.50
American Radiator	dol 13.25
Timken Roller Bearing Co	dol 44.25
American Can Company	dol 80.25
General Foods Corporation	dol 32.50
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd	0 17 9
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd	0 4 3
Bisichi Tin Co (Nigerian) Ltd	0 7 9
Mawchi Mines Ltd	2 10 3
Messina (Transvaal) Co Ltd	0 16 3
Capital Securities Trust	0 7 3
Trust of Bank and Insurance shares	1 0 0
Trust of Bank Share Units	0 18 9
Trust of Insurance Share units	1 2 0
British Treasury Bills (3 months)	0 9 11.46 p.c. p.a.

HUNGER-STRIKE IN DACCA JAIL

No Special Treatment To Dacoity And Murder Convicts, Says Minister

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Nine terrorist and one ordinary convicts in the Dacca Central Jail are on hunger-strike. This was confirmed by the Home Minister the Hon. Sir Nazimuddin replying to a short notice question by Mr. K. K. Datta (Congress) in the Bengal Legislative Council this afternoon.

The Minister enumerated the grievances and demands of the hunger-strikers, which varied in individual cases, but included the release of all terrorist convicts, the release of detenus, the repeal of all special laws and enactments relating to terrorism and rebellion and the repatriation of all convicts from the Andamans.

GOVT'S. CONTENTION.

He added that, before the hunger-strike commenced, orders had been passed by the Government, which resulted in the classification of all terrorist prisoners in Division 2 and the repatriation of all Bengal terrorist convicts from the Andamans.

Sir Nazimuddin was glad to announce that two hunger-strikers had since given up the fast and added that every step was being taken by the authorities to preserve their lives. Concluding he declared that Government were not prepared to treat the persons convicted of murder and dacoity as distinct from other offenders.

On enquiry the Associated Press learns that one terrorist convict went on hunger-strike in the Dacca Central Jail a fortnight back, in which he was subsequently joined by others on different dates.

NO TOLL FOR ANTI-T. B. FUND

It is indeed very fortunate for the people of Bansda that they have such a considerate and sympathetic Ruler like His Highness the Maharaja Sir Indrasinhji Sahib, who has not thought it proper to levy a toll on them for the Anti-Tuberculosis Fund, as the general condition of the people is not very well-off as most of them are backward Raniparaj. His Highness has contributed Rs. 5,000 to the King-Emperor's Fund with a special request that the amount might be used for the Central organization without returning 95 per cent. for local use, as there is already ample provision for local use. This is thus equivalent to a contribution of one lakh of rupees, and there is no doubt that the amount contributed will be well utilised in counteracting the fell scourge of Tuberculosis that is now rapidly spreading even in rural areas.

It is noteworthy to note in this connection that the people of Bansda have no taxation levied on them and no contribution is levied on occasions like this. It is a matter of public knowledge now that the Ruler's Silver Jubilee was celebrated last year without any ostentation and without raising contributions from the subjects.

GILES SHIELD WINNER

The final for the Giles Shield cricket tournament was played on the Esplanade Maidan between the Anjuman-i-Islam High School and the Chhabildas Lalubhoy High School. The tournament lasted for 3 days and after a keen contest, the Anjuman-i-Islam High School won the match by 91 runs, thus retaining Giles Shield for the 3rd year successively.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Bombay, Jan 26

L Triestino ss Andalusia of 2807 reg tons, Captain G Valentine arrived from Trieste via Italian Port, Port Said, Suez, Port Sudan, Massowa and Djibouti with general cargo.

Ralli Bros ss Gaeta of 2697 reg tons, Captain M Bertolatto arrived from Toronto via Port Said, Porebunder and Bhavnagar with cargo of groundnuts and oil cakes.

L Edwards ss Kybfels of 4785 reg tons, H Reineke arrived from Karachi via Marmagoa with general cargo.

SAILED

F F Campbell ss Pres Van Buren of 6506 reg tons Captain J E Murphy sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

O S Kaisha ss Havre Maru of 3451 reg tons Captain S Murata sailed for Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

Standard Vacuum Oil ss Finnanger of 5714 reg tons, Captain O M Hansen sailed for Abadan in water ballast.

F F Campbell ss Garciosa of 1029 reg tons, Captain A Markussen sailed for Bangkok via Colombo, Penang and Singapore with local cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 26-1-1938.

S S Maloja (M M) for Australian Ports via Colombo.

S S Andalusia (L T) for Colombo, Calcutta, Madras and Rangoon.

S S Togama Maru (N Y K) for China, Japan Ports via Singapore.

S S Conte Biancamano (L T) for Europe and American Ports via Aden.

S S Circassia (Anchor Line) for Europe and American Ports via Aden, Karachi and Kathiawar Coast Ports.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

Alexandra Dock

Bombay, Jan 26

1 Jeypore 3209 Kobe 30-1 M M
5 Taijin Maru 3642 Kundla 27-1 O S Kaisha
6 City of Durban 3672 Karachi 30-1 K Nixon
9 Gaeta 2680 Port Said N F, Ralli Bros.
10 Takliwa 3742 Durban 2-2 M M
12 Reichenfels 4760 Karachi 28-1 L Edwards.
14 Day Rose 2606 Port Said for orders 26-1 K Devchand
15 Kybfels 4785 Antwerp 3-2 L Edwards
17 Ryufuku Maru 4257 Kobe 30-1 N Y Kaisha

Victoria Dock

3 Bankura 1896 Persian Gulf 27-1 M M
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 27-1 M M
5 Hashemi 298 Malabar Coast 28-1 S Hassum
6 Andalusia 2807 Colombo 27-1 L Tristino.

Prince's Dock

C/R Gurna 3228 Calcutta 27-1 M M
D/E Janaki 530 Malabar Coast 27-1 Malabar Steamship.
G Graciosa 1029 Colombo 26-1 F F Campbell
K Netravati 699 N F, N F, B S N

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
Strathmore 10-2-38 P and O S N
Naidera 17-2-38 P and O S N
Bangalore 29-1-38 M M
FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Durban 22-1-38 K Nixon
Circassia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Brauenfels 15-2-38 L Edwards
Meliskerk 9-2-38 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Ceylon 2-2-38 L Edwards
Tai an 16-2-38 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Pres Garfield 14-2-38 F F Campbell
Atlanta City 28-1-38 M M
FROM TRIESTE
Conte Verde 15-2-38 Triestino
FROM GENOA
India 29-1-38 L Triestino
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Taijir Maru 27-1-38 O S K
Conte Biancamano 27-1-38 L Triestino
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O S N
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
London Maru 23-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Toyooka Maru 14-2-38 O S Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 30-1-38 N Y Kaisha
FROM BASRA
Varsova 29-1-38 M M
Bamora 27-1-38 M M
Riv 27-1-38 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Tairea 19-2-38 M M
Kenya 5-2-38 M M
FROM BASSIN
Gurna 23-1-38 M M
FROM RANGOON
Jalapadama 30-1-38 Scindia S N
FROM CALCUTTA
Jalaveera 31-1-38 Scindia S N
Garmula 29-1-38 M M
Barala 29-1-38 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 27-1-38 M M
Jeypore 27-1-38 M M
Toyama Maru 28-1-38 N Y K

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Corfu 5-2-38 P and O
Cathay 12-2-38 P and O S N,
Viceroy of India 19-2-38 R and O
Rawalpindi 22-1-38 P and O
Mooltan 29-1-38 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-1-38 Anchor Line
City of Canterbury 2-2-38 K Nixon
FOR NEW YORK
President Garfield 15-2-38 F F Campbell
Pres. Van Buren 21-1-38 F F Campbell
FOR HAMBURG
Kybfels 29-1-38 L Edwards
FOR TRIESTE
Conte Rosso 15-2-38 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancomano 27-1-38 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Naldera 17-2-38 P and O
Kaiser-i-Hind 3-2-38 P and O S N
Borneo Maru 23-1-38 O S Kaisha
Victoria 31-1-38 L Triestino
Toyama Maru 1-2-38 N Y Kaisha
Jeypore 30-1-38 M M
Ryufuku Maru 31-1-38 N Y Kaisha
Conte Verde 15-2-38 L Triestino
Bangalore 1-2-38 P and O S N
Havre Maru 7-2-38 O S Kaisha
Taijin Maru 11-2-38 O S Kaisha
FOR SYDNEY
Maloja 27-1-38 P and O S N
FOR JEDDAH
Alavi 25-1-38 T Morrison
FOR BASRA
Bankura 27-1-38 M M
Vasna 27-1-38 M M
FOR DURBAN
Kenya 16-2-38 M M
Takliwa 2-2-38 M M
FOR RANGOON
Garbeta 22-1-38 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Chyebassa N F M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 29-1-38 M M
City of Durban 30-1-38 K Nixon
Reichenfels 1-2-38 L Edwards
B P T GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Gurna 25-1-38
S S Janaki 25-1-38
S S Noorjhan (boats) 25-1-38

EXPORTS

S S Kybfels for Rotterdam: 1428 bags g nut oil cake K Prasad; 50 bales ctn twist waste M Narotamdas; 10000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 110 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg: 28 bales cotton waste M Narotamdas; 49 bags gum olibanum E Vallimahomed; 92 bags gum H M Ghaganfar; 1280 bags gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 55 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 110 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros; 165 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

For Antwerp: 2297 bags crushed bones F Ibrahim; 3000 pkts copra oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 2000 pkts gr nut oil cake A Oomerbhoy; 250 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Maloja for Sydney: 134 bags myrabollams H Bhagwandas; 28 bales ctn twist waste Barot Bros; 8 bales goat skins D Abraham; 56 bales ctn twist waste Champaklal; 75 bales ctn twist waste M Narotamdas; 62 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia.

For Melbourne: 29 bales ctn piecegoods N Wadia; 15 bales ctn grey sheeting D Sassoon.

S S Toyama Maru for Fusan: 400 bs raw cotton N Nagshi; 500 bales raw cotton Madhavdas Amersey.

S S Conte Biancamano for Genoa: 292 bags linseed Kilachand Devchand; 1318 bags gingilli seed The Cotton Agents; 95 bales raw cotton Kilachand Devchand.

S S Dayrose for Port Said: 1280 bags gr nut oil cake Kilachand Devchand.

S S Jeypore for Hongkong: 109 bales cotton grey twist D Lakhmidas; 60 bales cotton grey yarn A Virji; 287 bales cotton grey yarn Pavri Sons; 235 bales cotton grey yarn J Jeewan.

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Kobe: 300 bales raw cotton N Nagsee; 3000 bales raw cotton Langley and Co; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 600 bales raw cotton A Podar; 100 bales raw cotton K Devchand; 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading; 2000 bales raw cotton M Amersey.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha; 200 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

S S Circassia for Manchester: 200 bales cotton raw G M Vyas.

S S Ryufuku Maru for Kobe: 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading.

IMPORTS

S S Jeypore Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 1411 cases green tea; 100 cases antimony regulus.

From Colombo: 50 bundles mattress fibre; 187 casks tallow;

From Hongkong: 435 bundles cassia; 300 bags green beans; 55 cases preserves.

From Singapore: 565 bags betelnuts; 1176 bundles rattans; 4147 bags sago flour; 204 bundles pine apples; 175 bags arconuts; 88 cases cotton yarn.

From Bangkok: 355 pieces teak boards; 105 pieces teak squares; 6556 bundles teak scantlings;

From Osaka: 63 cases weaving machines and accessories; 108 cases machine tools; 56 cases rayon goods; 309 pkgs m s hoops; 71 cases ctn and rayon mixed piecegoods; 56 cases empty tin can; 603 cases glass bangles; 71 cases glass bottles; 38 cases machy goods; 75 pkgs shovels; 45 cases umbrella furniture; 691 cases ctn piecegoods; 158 cases staple fibre yarn; 229 cases cotton yarn; 105 cases spun silk yarn; 100 cases tin plates; 101 coils galvd iron wire; 160 cases rayon yarn; 754 cases glassware.

From Kobe: 100 pkgs star aniseed; 300 bags calcium carbonate; 39 cases bobbins; 40 bales noil yarn; 723 cases ctn piecegoods; 530 cases art silk yarn; 289 cases ctn and art silk mixed shirtings; 119 cases rayon goods; 156 cases ctn and rayon mixed piecegoods; 150 cts porcelain tiles; 105 cases rayon yarn; 219 cases ctn yarn; 35 cases spun silk yarn; 93 pieces motor car tyres; 309 cases glass bangles; 173 cases chemicals for making shoes; 400 coils bright plain iron wire; 56 cases weaving machy and accessories; 100 cases wire nails.

From Nagoya: 147 pkgs clocks; 209 pkgs manila rope; 107 cases glassware; 1096 cases porcelainware; 290 cases tiles; 99 cases glass bottles.

From Moji: 72 pkgs glass bottles.

TO BE SLIM

without endangering your health is easy. And it is pleasant. You need not starve, exercise, take harmful teas, chemicals, or drugs. The new treatment consists of a course of pills. These are tasteless. Three a day, in water, tea, etc., rid you of several lbs. in three weeks or less. Reduso acts quickly, and safely, and is recommended by medical men. Get a bottle at the chemist's to-day. Delay is risky. Fat affects the heart. We shall be glad to send a booklet about Reduso gratis and post free.

EDUSA (An ideal remedy to reduce fat)

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Severe Storm Over U. S. A.

ALL CABLES DELAYED

New York Cotton Prices One Point Up To Four Points Down

Bombay, Jan. 25.

All American cables are delayed as a result of severe storm.

The New York cotton market was quiet with scattered selling and prices often fluctuating within a range of 4 points finally closed at a net decline of 4 points to a rise of one point. Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 8.58c. per lb.

New Orleans quotations were not received.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 4 points with March 4.82. In a very dull market pending crop control developments, there was scattered and local buying in response to the firmness of overseas markets. Contracts were scarce. Later prices reacted slightly on straddle selling and hedging. The market closed at a rise of 3 to 4 points. Middling American spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 4.91d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton market was fairly steady and Giza futures closed 3 to 6 point up. Uppers futures advanced 2 to 3 points.

The Alexandria cotton market was very steady and Sakels closed at a rise of 14 to 16 points. Ashmouni contracts advanced 9 to 5 points.

FARM CONTROL

Messrs. M. and B. Stern state:—

Local sentiment is still mixed but on the whole appears moderately bearish. The expectation of the passage of Farm control legislation in U.S.A. is being more than offset by increasing arrivals and poor export outlook to Japan where the non-fulfilment of old contracts is causing considerable anxiety amongst Indian shippers.

According to the latest Reuters cable reports from Washington indicate that Conferees are reaching an agreement on the Farm Bill but the contents have not been disclosed and their reception by the House of Representatives and the Senate is problematical.

Wheat:—The markets were quiet but steady. The comparative steadiness of Winnipeg and Chicago is being ignored by Liverpool where the near approach of Argentine shipments is a depressing factor.

Rubber:—The International Committee yesterday reduced the quota for the second quarter of this year from 70 per cent to 60 per cent.

This reduction in the Malayan shipments combined with the smaller stocks held by inventories in U.S.A. should prove helpful in gradually raising the price level to around 9d., which is the figure generally expected by trade circles in London.

Metals:—Where steadier yesterday on better trade support, though speculative activity was small. Last year's statistics show that the production of Copper of about 21 lacs tons was offset by a corresponding large consumption, the greater portion of which was absorbed by Japan.

With a gradual reduction in stocks and a potential rearmament demand we consider present prices very reasonable and advise purchases.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	3.52+02
N. Y. March Lowest (3 p.m.	8.48—02
Liverpool March Highest	4.83+05
Liverpool March Lowest	4.81+03

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool:—A. U.S.A. business recession seems checked and Government committed to some major crop control, think well of the market and would keep long although we do not expect any substantial advance in prices for the time being.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	8.48—05
May	8.56+01
July	8.60—01
October	8.69—04
December	8.76—01
January	8.79
Middling Spot	8.58—02

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 25.

March	8.63+01
May	8.69
July	8.74
Middling spot 11 a.m. ranges.—	8.72
March	8.51/8.51
May	8.58/8.57
July	8.62/8.62
Noon Call.—	
March	8.49
May	8.57
July	8.62

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Jan. 25.

	Bales
Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports	22,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's exports to China and Japan	Nil.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

January	4.77+03
February	4.79+03
March	4.82+04
April	4.84+03
May	4.87+03
June	4.89+03
July	4.91+03
August	4.93+04
September	4.95+04
October	4.98+04
November	4.93+04
Middling Spot	4.94+06
10-12 a.m. quotations.—	
March	4.82
May	4.88

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good staple)	3.99
Fine (Good staple)	4.14
Superfine (Good staple)	4.25
OOMRA—	
Fine (No 1 staple)	4.11
Superfine (No 1 staple)	4.26
Choice (No 1 staple)	4.41
BENGAL—	
Good	3.47
Fully Good	3.57
Fine	3.72

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

F.G.F. Spot	8.26
GIZA—	
Spot	7.63+3.
January	7.25+1.
March	7.11+3.
May	7.11+3.
July	7.11+3.
October	7.02+6.
November	7.05+6.
UPPERS.—	
Spot	6.25+24
January	6.05+2.
March	5.97+2.
May	5.97+3.
July	5.97+2.
October	5.99+3.
November	5.99+3.

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Jan. 26.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup Fine	FG.	Good
M. G.—				
Bengal U.P.	139	137	135	133
Punjab	139	137	135	133
Rajputana	140	138	136	134
Oomra No. 3	159	156	153	150
C. P. No. 1	173	170	167	164
C. P. No. 2	164	161	158	155

Osaka Sampin

Osaka, Jan. 26.

March	235.50
April	235.00—50
May	231.70—130
July	229.20—50

Osaka Cotton

Osaka, Jan. 26.

March	51.70
April	52.00

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Bengal Superfine	143/44
Bengal Fine	140/41
Bengal F.G.	137/38
C. P. 1	170/71
C. P. 2	151/52
Arvi	152/53
Amraoti	158/59
Ellichpur	161/62
Berar	157/58
Khandesh	147/50
Jalna/Sailu	148/50
Burwah Sanavad	160/61
Khandwa	160/61
Harda-Khirkiya	161/62
Mathia	132/36
Malkapur	155/56
Punjab 4 F.	187/90
Punjab 289 F.	235/40
Sindh 4 F.	184/88
Sindh N. T.	220/22

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Jan 26

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1,119	18,886	150,587
Central India	165	8,902	181,550
Barsi and Nagar	550	44,284	98,025
Hyderabad Gaorani	391	14,657	41,273
Berar	3,364	97,019	337,394
Central Provinces	542	21,383	75,044
Total Oomras	6,131	205,311	883,873
Dholera	137	17,910	14,049
N W Provinces		1,920	4,444
Rajputana	217	1,479	29,798
Sind Punjab	7,059	265,463	176,468
Broach		1,705	2,981
Coompta and Dharwar		9,286	10,502
Westerns Northerns	313	2,394	11,910
Cocoanada		12	124
Tinnevelly and Camobdia		908	2,543
American	507	97,557	3,144
Egyptian, African and Sudan	1,950	161,881	106,862
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	200	1,170	15
Total	16,514	766,996	1,246,893

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 20th Jan

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	1,370	97,853	139,349
Japan and China	10,489	123,763	570,558
Coast Ports	410	30,449	7,623
Up-country by Rail		150,084	97,377
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		26,727	39,586
Total	12,269	428,876	854,493

American Cotton Figures

F P Bales	1937-38	1936-37
Receipts to date 25-1-38	6354000	5485000
Receipts yesterday 25-1-38	22000	16000
Exports to date 25-1-38	3866000	3464000
Stock at Ports 21-1-38	3217000	2600000
Stock at Interior Towns 21-1-38	2627000	2087000
Stock at Liverpool 21-1-38	1141000	822000
Visible Supply 21-1-38	7664000	6214000
Quantity in sight 21-1-38	10878000	10307000
Quantity out of sight 21-1-38	6095000	7345000

Cotton Arrivals

Receipts into Bombay on 23rd/24th January	18,426
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1937	750 482
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	1,233,277
Decrease	487,795

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, Jan 25.

SAKEL—	
March	14.32+14
May	14.36+16
ASHMOUNI—	
February	10.35+07.
April	10.37+ 9
GIZA—	
March	12.90+12.
May	12.94+12.

Cotton Straddles

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1938 169—Liverpool May 1938 4.85 Rs. 42 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach J/. 1938 171/10—Liverpool July 4.89 Rs 41 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

LONDON GILT-EDGED SECTION STEADY

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable from London:

Market for Gilts very good and showing indications further improvement on institutional buying. Rest of market rather negative in absence of business.

Baldwin	8/4 1/2
Richard Thomas	9/9
Indian Copper	4
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	3/1 1/2
Malacca	26/6
Kamra	1/3
Roan Antelop	19
Rivet Bolt and Nuts	28/6
C. P. Manganese	£3 15/16
Morris Motors	32/3
Ford Motors	22/3
Tube Unvestments	85
Tunnel Cement	47/3

SUGAR HOLDERS ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF

Easier Tendency

Bombay, Jan. 26.

JAVA SUGAR.

There is nothing fresh to report regarding ready Java Sugar. With regard to forward positions, there has been very little activity and the market has remained quiet with a decline of about one anna in January/March and half an anna in distant positions. Business was however very restricted as both buyers and sellers were rather indifferent and preferred to confine their business according to occasional demand from out Ports. London Terminal market has in the meantime ruled quiet with a small decline of 1/4 to 3/4d. During the week no direct business was placed in the market as quotations received from Java were higher by about 3 annas per cwt. Locally there was small turnover amongst dealers and outsiders which was mainly confined to sales to Cutch Ports. At the close tone of the market was quiet

INDIAN SUGAR.

With regard to Indian sugar market remained quiet with somewhat easier tendency as demand for ready was not satisfactory and holders showed some anxiety to dispose of their stocks at best available prices. For the present local dealers are only interested in ready and are not willing to commit themselves to fresh business in view of the persistant rumour about the reduction in Excise duty in the Government of India Budget and the uncertainty regarding the future of the "Syndicate". Besides due to large stocks of old sugar, dealers are not likely to do any large business at present for New Crop for which there is a premium of 2 to 3 annas per maund. Cawnpore market was reported steady to firm and few lots of ready have changed hands. For the present mills are interested in sales of ready only and even those mills who previously sold heavily for distant positions are no longer interested in further similar commitments. Tendency of the market at the moment is uncertain. Arrivals during the week are estimated at about 1200 tons and stocks 4700 tons as against 1800 tons and 5300 tons that the same time last year.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

On the New York Terminal market there was an alround decline of 2 points. On the London Terminal market there was a decline of 3/4, 1/4 and 1/2d. in March, May and August respectively. Java "Nivas" limits were unchanged for sales to India but second hand market was reported quiet with passing of small business at about Fl. 50 below "Nivas" level for January/March shipments. It was also reported that as from 25th February 1938 next shipments of Sugar from Java will be subject to a special so called "Defence" Tax of 1 per cent.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI.

There was no change in position of Java Sugar. With regard to Indian sugar Calcutta market was reported easier in absence of ready demand. There was a good deal of buying interest in distant positions from March onwards but it was difficult to connect business as the mills are not prepared to operate forward until something more definite is known about Government action. Karachi market was reported steady with quotations unchanged. Buyers are for the present satisfied with their immediate requirements.

STOCKS OF SUGAR.

In M.B. Indian Ports on about 14th January 1938 are estimated at about 16,562 tons as against 19767 tons at the same time last year

LOCAL MARKET.

For ready Java is likely to remain unchanged. In forward, local market has been extremely quiet and there are hardly any chances for fresh business unless prices decline to a lower level than those ruling at the moment and there is satisfactory demand from out Port.

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 25.

Broach A/M. 1938 op. 170 3/4; highest 171 1/4; lowest 170; closing 171 1/4.

Broach J/A. op. 173 1/4; highest 174 1/4; lowest 172 1/2; closing 173 7/8.

Oomra March op. 153 1/4; highest 154 1/4; lowest 153; closing 154 1/4.

Oomra May op. 153 1/2; highest 154 3/4; lowest 153 1/2; closing 154 3/4.

Bengal March op. 133 1/4; highest 133 3/4; lowest 133 1/4; closing 133 3/4.

Bengal May op. 133 1/4; highest 134; lowest 133 1/4; closing 134.

T/Mandi for Broach April/May 21-2-38) Rs. 6 1/8

T/Mandi for Broach Apr/May (31-3-38) Rs. 10 1/4.

T/Mandi for Broach J/Aug. (24-6-38) Rs. 17 1/4

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA

An account pursuant to the Reserve Bank of India Act. 1934, for the week ending on the 21st day of January, 1938.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Notes held in the Banking Department	28,69,78,000
Notes in circulation:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	179,08,85,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	5,42,63,000
Total Notes issued	213,21,23,000
Total Liabilities	213,21,26,000
Ratio of Total of A to Liabilities: 57.793 per cent.	

ASSETS	Rs.
A. Gold Coin and Bullion:—	
(a) Held in India	41,51,53,000
(b) Held outside India	2,86,93,000
Sterling Securities	78,80,70,000
Total of A.	123,22,21,000
B. Rupee Coin	62,58,79,000
Government of India Rupee Securities	27,40,26,000
Internal Bills of Exchange and other commercial Paper	
Total Assets	213,21,26,000

Statement of the affairs of the Reserve Bank of India, Banking Department as on the 21st January, 1938.

LIABILITIES	Rs.
Capital paid up	5,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	5,00,00,000
Deposits:—	
(a) Government*	9,42,61,000
(b) Banks	17,47,13,000
(c) Others	1,39,48,000
Bills Payable	14,93,000
Other Liabilities	65,72,000
Rupees	39,09,87,000

*Includes £59,000 held in London on account of the High Commissioner converted at 1s. 6d. to the rupee.

ASSETS	Rs.
Notes:—	
(a) Legal Tender in India	28,68,45,000
(b) Legal Tender in Burma only	1,33,000
Rupee Coin	4,36,000
Subsidiary Coin	4,06,000
Bills Discounted	
(a) Internal	...
(b) External	...
(c) Government of India Treasury Bills	...
Balances held abroad**	3,75,73,000
Loans and Advances to the Government	...
Other Loans and Advances	1,00,000
Investments	6,04,02,000
Other Assets	50,92,000
Rupees	39,09,87,000

**Includes Cash and Short term Securities.

Montreal Silver

Montreal, Jan. 25.

January	44.55
March	44.90
May	44.80

N. Y. Silver

New York, Jan. 25.

Spot silver prices remained unchanged at 44 3/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan. 25.

Spot	20
Forward	19 13 16

LONDON GOLD

London, Jan. 25.

Gold bars fine per oz. £6/19/-

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Jan. 25.

February £10-8-9.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, Jan. 25.

March	92 5/8d.
May	91 5/8d.
July	91 5/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, Jan. 25.

May	dol 0.86.
July	dol 0.91.
September	dol 0.90 5/8.

New York Sugar

New York, Jan. 25.

March	2.26 unchgd
May	2.28 unchgd
July	2.29+1.
September	2.31+1.

LONDON METALS

London, Jan. 25.

Copper	£40 5 0
Lead	£15 17 6
Spelter	£14 15 0
Tin	£182 7 6

LONDON SUGAR

London, Jan. 25.

March 5s. 11 1/4d.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Jan. 26.

Wheat	29,930 Cwts.
Linseed	6,016 Cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	70 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	716 Cwts.
Poppyseed	60 Cwts.
Groundnuts	22,560 Cwts.
Castorseed	490 Cwts.
Rice	22,021 Cwts.
Myrabollams	1,312 Cwts.
Cottonseed	9,672 Cwts.
Gram	2,715 Cwts.
Joowar	734 Cwts.
Maize	284 Cwts.
Bajree	4,300 Cwts.
Indian Sugar	3,695 Cwts

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 25.

T. T. London on.—	
New York	4.99.67
Paris	152.25
Berlin	12.41 1/4
Madrid	76.00
Amsterdam	8.97 1/8
Brussels	29.61 1/4
Milan	94.95
Berne	21.63 3/4
Prague	142.45

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Jan. 26.

B. C. RATES—	T T D D 1/6 1/16
LONDON—	
Bank's selling	T T D D 1/6 3/32
Bank's buying	T T 1/6 5/32
Bank's buying	D D 1/6 3/16
Bank's buying	3 months 1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
Bank's selling	T T 266 1/8
Bank's buying	T T 264 1/8
PARIS—	
Bank's selling	T T 1 [illegible]
Bank's buying	T T 1,160
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling	T T 77 1/2
Bank's buying	T T 77
AMSTERDAM—	
Bank's selling	D D 67 1/4
JAVA—	
Bank's selling	D D 67
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling	D D 83 1/2
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling	D D 79 1/2
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling	D D 156 1/4
BERLIN—	
Bank's selling	D D 92 1/4

CROSS RATE—

New York/London closed 25th instant

Japan/London 1/2 26th instant.

Hongkong/London 1/3 1/16 26th instant

Shanghai/London 1/2 1/4 26th instant

Java/London 8.94 7/8 26th instant

London/Paris 152.25 25th instant.

London/Belgium 29.61 1/4 25th instant.

London/Switzerland 21.63 3/4 25th instant.

London/Berlin 12.41 1/4 25th instant.

London/Stockholm 19.39 7/8 25th instant.

London/New York 4.99.67 25th instant

London/Amsterdam 8.97 1/8 25th instant.

London/Italy 94.95 25th instant.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-19-7 1/2 24th instant.

Gold £6-19-7 25th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 24th instant.

Silver London Ready 20 25th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 24th instant.

Silver London Forward 19 13/16 25th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 24th instant.

Silver New York Ready 45 25th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 5/8 per cent 24th instant.

London Discounts 6 months 9/16 per cent 25th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money

Call 3/4 per cent

3 months 3/4 per cent.

6 months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Indian Sterling Loans

London, Jan. 25.

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	80 5/8
3 1/2 per cent	93 3/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	103 1/2
4 per cent 1948/53	108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	113 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	116 1/2
5 per cent 1942/47	110 3/4
3 per cent 1949/52	98 3/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	77
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	103
4 per cent Funding Loans 1960/90	114
Indian Iron and Steel New Ordy	46/3

Shanghai Exchange

Shanghai, Jan. 26.

T. T. on London—	
Previous closing	1.2 1/4
To-day's quotation	1.2 1/4
Very quiet tone.	

LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES

London, Jan. 25.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 9/16 per cent to 9/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest day to day loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 days market loan 1/2 per cent

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Jan. 25.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	50/10 1/2
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels Jan/Feb. sellers	42/4 1/2
Wheat South Australian parcels Jan/Feb. Nominal	38

LINSEED OIL

London, Jan. 25.

Linseed oil London per cwt. naked Feb. sellers	27/10 1/2
Linseed oil London per cwt. naked May/Aug. sellers	27/10 1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 25.

Smoked Sheets standard ribbed per lb. sellers 7 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Jan. 25.

Fair rio coffee no 7 quality 6 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 25.

Rupee Paper 3 1/2 p.c.	£72 1/2
Indian stock 3 p.c. 1948	£80 5/8
Indian stock 3 1/2 p.c. 1931 or later	£93 3/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 p.m. 1960/55	£113 1/2
Consols 2 1/2 p.c.	£77
Conversion loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1961	£104
War Loan 3 1/2 p.c. 1952	£103
Funding Loan 4 p.c. 1960/90	£114
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£112 1/4
Chartered Bank of India A and China	£12 3/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London reg.	£91
National Bank of India	£40 1/2
P and O Banking Corporation	£9 1/2

Tenders For Sterling

On Wednesday, the 26th January 1938 tenders to the amount of £3,825,000 at 1s. 6 1/8d. were received and allotted approximately 26 per cent.

£1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 2nd February 1938, on the same conditions as previously announced.

City Markets Observe "Independence Day"

BUSINESS ENTIRELY CLOSED

BOMBAY, Jan. 26.

All city markets observed to-day "Independence Day" and business was entirely closed.

GOOD TURNOVER IN YARN MARKET

Japanese And Shanghai Prices Decline

Bombay, Jan. 26.

As a result of the dull and depressed conditions in the cotton market, the yarn market has remained dull and inactive throughout the whole past week with a quiet undertone at the close. Turnover during the week has been very restricted and whatever enquiries have been received by the dealers are mostly of a price testing nature. The demand from consuming centres is very limited and buyers prefer to wait and watch further developments before committing any fresh purchases at the moment. Enquiries from Export markets have also been few and scattered and mostly consist of prompt deliveries especially for finer counts. In case of coarser yarns enquiries have been negligible and dealers have been constantly complaining about the absence of demand for these counts. On the whole the future tendency remains rather uncertain especially due to a great deal of uncertainty regarding the future course of cotton prices.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been no change to report in Manchester yarns where prices have remained very steady inspite of the recent decline in cotton. No fresh forward business has been possible as yet on account of continued competition from the Indian as well as Japanese yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS.

Prices have declined to the extent of half an anna per lb during the week in almost all kinds of Japanese yarns owing to lack of confidence in the present high level of prices amongst the dealers as well as consumers and also due to considerable falling off in demand from the consuming districts. Speculative turnover in Mercerised yarns has been very restricted and as usual in declining markets buyers are rather scarce. Turnover during the week has been very restricted and whilst prices have not declined considerably the undertone has been distinctly easy. The Japanese Spinners on the other hand have been quoting firm prices and have not been showing any inclination so far to make any substantial reduction in their limits inspite of the continued weakness in cotton. Offtake in the local market is very limited and is not likely to increase unless prices show further decline in the next few days. Sampin has declined due to quiet conditions prevailing in cotton whereas Exchange has remained steady and unchanged.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

The local Distributing Committee have further lowered their prices for Italian yarns to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb in 150 and 120 deniers 3rd quality. The present level of prices particularly for these deniers is now very attractive. The sales of Italian yarns are however yet very restricted probably due to consumers having taken to Japanese yarns during the last few months and also due to comparatively lower prices of several Japanese yarns. Stocks of Japanese yarns in the local market as well as in consuming districts are yet large and confidence amongst the consumers is still lacking. It is believed however that as the arrivals in the next few weeks of Japanese yarns will be falling off prices will not decline any further and this will create confidence amongst the consumers in course of time. Japanese Spinners however, have been quoting firmer prices and are not inclined to sell at any lower limits. In the circumstances no fresh forward business with Japan has been possible during the week. The future tendency continues yet uncertain.

LOCAL YARNS.

There has been a good deal of turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., during the week particularly in 20s where business has changed hands between Rs. 169 to Rs. 171 during the week. Our mills have not been able to make any further fresh sales probably due to quiet conditions prevailing in the local market as a result of recent decline in cotton. The future outlook remains rather uncertain.

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 25.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amr. Power and Light Pfd. 5 p.c. A	23
Amr. Forn Powe Com.	4
Amr. Forn Power Gold D 5 p.c.	54
Amr. Forn Power Pfd. 7 p.c.	21
Electric Bond Common	3
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	45
Electric Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	52
American Tel. and Tel.	145 1/2
Western Union Telg.	25 3/4
Canadian Pacific Rly.	7
Great North Pfd. Rly.	22
New York Central Rly.	17 1/4
Southern Pacific Rly.	18
Hershey 2 1/2 p.c. Pfd.	23
Schenley Distillers 5 1/2 p.c. Pfd	80
Aviation Corp.	1
United Aircraft	24
Bethelehem Steel	60
National Steel	57
Republic Steel	19
United S. Steel	57 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	32
Int Nickel of Canada	49 1/4
Chrysler Motors	57
General Motors	35 1/4
General Electric	41 3/4
Douglas Aircraft	42
Union Carbide	75 1/2
Socony Oil	15 1/2
Chase Bank	31
National City Bank	26 1/4
Sun Life of Canada	340
Bethlehem Steel 7 p.c. Pfd.	95
Gillette Safety 5 p.c. Pfd.	80

U. S. Steel Corp. Pfd. has declared a dividend of dol 1.75 per share, ex dividend on January 27; 4th quarter earnings dol 1.27. Electric Bond and Share earned in 1937 42 cents. Outlook uncertain Turnover 540.000 shares

CARDAMON CROPS REPORT

Prices Likely To Go Up

(From A Correspondent)

Virudhunagar, Jan 13

There was no rain in the hills continuously for the past fifty days. Therefore the crop of cardamoms is very much reduced. The crop is much more less than last year. The sales are good in all places and there is not much stock in all places. The present arrivals are very small and light. We give you below the present stock and future arrivals from the hills. Last year cardamoms were coming from the hills till April end and this year the arrivals will be completed within the end of this month as there was no rain in the hills for fifty days. Cumbum Mysore arrivals will be completed within the end of February.

	Present stock.	Future arrival.	
Bodinayakumar	2500	2500	All sick
Thavaram	1500	1000	All sick
Kombai	1500	1200	
Pannapuram	1000	800	
Uthamapalayam	1000	300	
Cumbum	1500	2000	
	9000	7300	

The total stock and future arrivals are expected as above to be 16300. Out of this ten thousand thulams will be sold within 10th February. Then there will be a stock of only six thousand three hundred thulams. Last year there was a stock of twelve thousand thulams on 15th February 1937 in our side and another twelve thousand thulams in Northern India. Yet the price rose from Rs. 40 to 52 per thulam and there was no stock in July 1937 all fully sold. This year as there was no rain continuously for fifty days the quality became very small and light and the estimate also much reduced

FOREIGN DEMAND

Some of the merchants sold at lower prices with an idea that the price will go down. Now it is quite contrary. There is good demand for seeds. We expect soon orders also for Alpai green F.A.Q. Last year there was good demand for Alpai green after April June. We are sure about 4000 thulams should go to Foreign orders

MYSORE CARDAMOMS

There is a stock of 500 thulams of sattharangapara. Out of this 200 thulams only are big size and the remaining 300 thulams will be smaller size.

CUMBUM MYSORE

Here the present stock is 1500 thulams. Out of this 700 thulams only will be a little bigger size and the remaining are smaller size. All the arrivals from the hills hereafter will be very small, because they are all last pickings.

EUROPEAN ESTATE MYSORE

Pambadampara, Kallar and Writer Mysore previous big size cardamoms are with us for about 2000 thulams. This costs us more than Rs. 2-3-0 per pound. We expect that we can sell this best quality at a better price after a month and we are sure we will get better price. Therefore it is advisable to buy cardamoms largely by those who intend to buy for their requirements. The arrivals from the European Estates also are very small.

DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Calcutta Linseed Steady

New Delhi, Jan 24

"Overseas markets have ruled featureless and at Liverpool, values have remained practically unchanged as compared with the close last week. Sales of Argentine wheat were reported to Germany and some shipments of Russian wheat were made to Spain. The United Kingdom was also a moderate buyer of Plate wheat", says the market report for the week ended January 22, 1938.

The report adds: Bombay quotations also lost much of the ground against last week and closed from about 6 to 9 pies per maund easier.

Stocks at Amritsar are reported to be about 15,000 tons as compared with 16,500 tons last week. At Lyallpur estimates also show an appreciable reduction, the latest figures being 11,000 tons as against 13,500. The number of plts now available at Hapur is 482 representing some 14,500 tons.

Shipments from Karachi last week amounted to 1,000 tons only.

Improved interest has been shown for Calcutta linseed particularly for early loading owing to the reduction in liners' rates of freights from that port. The demand for La Plata has been reported good for prompt loading, but on the Continent inquiries have been small.

At Bombay there has been a reaction the price of Bombay Bold for ready delivery fell to Rs. 8/0/9 per cwt. with May Rs. 7/14/9 and September Rs. 8/1/6 A. Calcutta, prices showed an opposite tendency for near deliveries, but closed about one anna lower for new crop.

Exports from Bombay were 1100 tons and from Calcutta 1800 tons.

The rice market has remained featureless but the undertone was steady -U. P.

LONDON SEEDS.

London, Jan. 25

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. ton Jan sellers	£12/15/0
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	£15/0/0
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. ton Jan. sellers	£15/5/0
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb sellers	£13/17/6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. ton Jan/Feb. sellers	£13/12/6

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The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta Editor: Syed Abdullah Br[illegible]

Regd. No. B. 1065

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1938

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The Reliance Trading Co., Bombay, 2
CRESCENT METAL POLISH

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States' People Can't Be Kept In Subjection

Rulers Must Introduce Responsible Govt.

BHULABHAI EXPLAINS CONGRESS OPPOSITION TO FEDERATION

In the course of his Presidential Address to the Ajmer-Merwara Provincial Political Conference, Mr. BHULABHAI J. DESAI said:—

One of the main objections to the Federal Scheme on the part of the Congress is the formation of a Central Government, in which the nominees of the Indian Ruling Chiefs to the extent of one-third in the Lower House, will sit and associate themselves in the task of legislation and government. Such an alliance or combination is objectionable in principle, though it is said that the idea of Federation in which the Indian States will be included, is accepted.

Apart from the larger issues involved, the matter might stand on quite a different footing, if the representatives coming from Indian States in some form or other, are elected by the inhabitants of the States on the basis of a wide franchise.

As at present intended, they would be merely the nominees of the Ruling Chiefs whatever be the form given to their nomination. Autocratic States, where the Rulers' will is law, through the nominees cannot possibly form part of a Central Government along with the representatives of the rest of the Indian people who are elected though indirectly by the constituencies with a very wide franchise. It is impossible to think in terms of a Constitution where the nominees of autocrats and the representatives of the people who are struggling for freedom and having very wide and open franchise can ever sit together and organise themselves into one Central Government.

Fight for Freedom.

The attitude of the Congress towards the inhabitants of the Indian States is laid down in a resolution. One thing is clear from the resolution that the inhabitants of the 11 Provinces cannot desire and will not desire to stand on a political status superior to the political status of the inhabitants of the Indian States. I have deliberately left out the expression "Subjects of the Indian States."

As to how that equality is to be brought about does not fall within the ambit of the present discussion but I would recall to this meeting what I have said before that I do not myself see any objection to using every means open to a Satyagrahi who is an inhabitant of an Indian State to acquire by such means for himself and his fellow inhabitants a status of complete freedom. All means of struggle and evolution open to a Satyagrahi are open to inhabitants of Indian States and we look forward to a time when all the inhabitants of India will have an equal status enjoyable under Purna Swaraj.

While I have no desire to lay down the lines of that evolution it is not inconceivable that before a Republican form of government is attained by the inhabitants of Indian States, a complete responsible government may be established by the Rulers in their own interests by becoming constitutional sovereigns like the monarch who is their Suzerain.

With that great example there should be no hesitation and there is no humiliation in the Indian Rulers accepting that status voluntarily and in fact I would urge upon the Rulers of Indian States the desirability and wisdom of relying upon the goodwill of inhabitants of their States rather than upon the British bayonets for while the Paramount Power, as it is called, may not prevent misrule in Indian States, I do not think that the Paramount Power will ever go the length of assisting Indian Rulers by force of arms to suppress Satyagraha movement by the inhabitants of the States to attain self-government within the States.

Status of Ajmer-Merwara.

I will now pass on to the next subject regarding the political status of Ajmer-Merwara. I am aware that whatever may be the name of the form, you have not the status nor the rights and privileges of the 11 Indian Provinces I have referred to above, that you are more or less under the autocratic rule of the white or brown Civilian and that you have no representative institution worth the name. I think your desire to merge in a neighbouring Province so that at least the Provincial Government in your area would be autonomous and the individual privileges of the inhabitants would be the same as those of the inhabitants of those 11 Indian Provinces is just. The anomaly of the existence of the provinces like Ajmer-Merwara, Delhi, British Baluchistan and excluded areas must be removed and will be removed in a constitution of a Swaraj Government.

Transfer of Villages.

I have read with considerable amount of regret that an effort is being made to transfer some of the villages now in the Province of Ajmer-Merwara to the neighbouring Indian States. The villages have become a permanent part of the Province of Ajmer-Merwara and to surrender them back again to the tender mercies of the neighbouring Indian States of which they might have formed a part before would be reversing the process of the evolution of the political rights of the Indian people.

It is too late now to rely on the general words of the treaty between the neighbouring Indian States and the British Government for the purpose of transferring these villages under the rule of the inhabitants to an autocratic rule under which they were before.

Mistaken Policy.

From the address of the Chairman of the Reception Committee and otherwise I am aware that the Indian States in Rajputana have pursued a policy of repression of the Civil Liberties of their inhabitants. It is a mistaken policy and from the point of view of the Rulers themselves, if they consider their own interests, it is a mischievous policy for as soon as man becomes conscious of freedom he cannot remain long in repression.

In fact, consciousness of freedom will create more and more energy and effort to repel repression and repression is the worst remedy which the States could adopt. Where the will of a single individual is law is an anachronism in Modern history and the sooner the Indian Rulers realise that such a rule has become intolerable the sooner will be the growth of peace and manhood in those areas.

A hundred million and more of people cannot be kept in subjection for any length of time and it is only shortsightedness on the part of the Indian States to imagine that they could stem the tide of democracy by resorting to all these undesirable and in the higher sense unconstitutional measures, for, the more they repress the stronger will be the spirit of resistance and the very methods will defeat their own purpose.

Students Damage School Furniture

CAWNPORE, Jan. 26.

Two hundred students in Cawnpore smashed the window panes and damaged the furniture and intimidate the students and teachers of the Day School because, it is stated, the school was not closed in observance of the Independence Day.

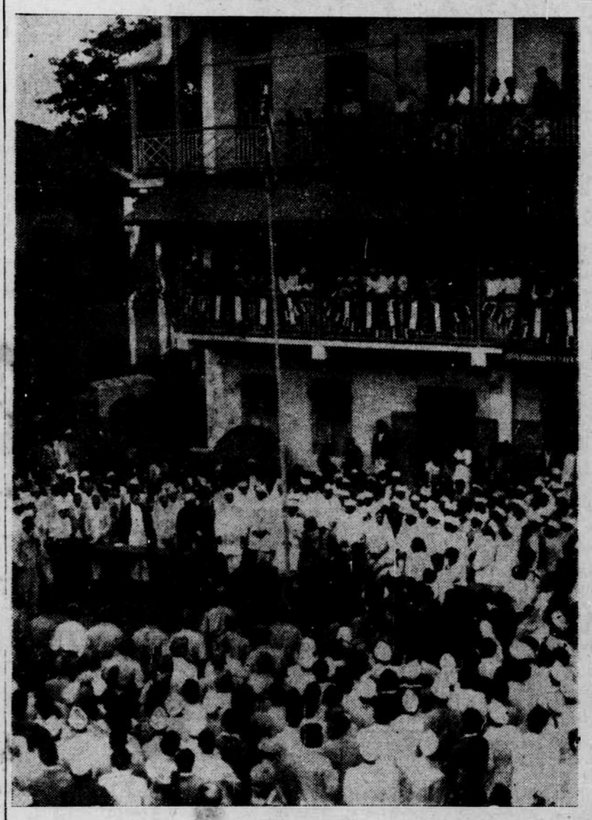
The other schools and colleges were closed to-day.—A. P.

Mayor Hoists Tri-Colour On Corporation

CALCUTTA, Jan. 26.

Mr. Sanat Kumar Choudhury, Mayor of Calcutta, hoisted the National Flag at 8-30 a.m. on the Central Municipal Buildings and read out the Independence Pledge in the presence of a large number of Councillors and Aldermen of the Corporation.

The Congress flags were also hoisted on all other Corporation buildings, parks, markets and schools.—United Press.



The Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, Premier, performing the Flag hoisting ceremony at the Congress House on the morning of Independence Day.

TOWARDS T. U. UNITY

Nagpur To Be Venue Of Special Session Of Both Organisations

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

Mr. U. R. Kalappa, convener of the Trade Union Unity Sub-Committee, has received letters from Messrs. Bakhale and Mukerjee, General Secretaries of the National Trades Union Federation and the All-India Trade Union Congress respectively, agreeing that Nagpur should be fixed as the venue for the joint Special Session of the two Trade Union organisations. They have also agreed to fix provisionally Easter as the time for holding the conference.

Mr. Kalappa is shortly forming a Reception Committee.—United Press.

Bajaj's Move To End Hinganghat Strike

NAGPUR, Jan. 26.

In connection with the stay-in strike by the workers of the New Mills of Hinganghat, which commenced yesterday morning, following the alleged refusal of the Management to abide by the award of Mr. Desai, the Director of Industries, it is understood that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj is making efforts to bring about an amicable settlement.—United Press.

(Continued from column 7.)

even women had come out of the privacy of their homes and had joined in heroic struggle to regain their birth-right.

UNDER ONE FLAG

Continuing, the Premier said that the Congress represented all classes and sections of the people who had the love of Freedom at heart. He scouted the tendency of people to group themselves under communal and sectarian organisation. It was the duty of every Indian to come together under one flag and in a spirit of unity fight for the Independence of the country.

In conclusion he reminded them of the sacred pledges they had taken and exhorted them to strive continuously till their goal was achieved.

Freedom's Struggle Not Over Yet

Need For United Anti-Imperialist Front

Enthusiastic Demonstrations: Flag Salutations & Prabhat Pheries

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

Independence Day is being observed in the City amidst great public enthusiasm. In the early hours of the morning prabhat pheris paraded the streets in important localities, while groups cyclists were seen hiking all over spectacularly shouting Congress slogans.

In the presence of a large gathering Premier B. G. Kher unfurled the National Flag at the Congress House, while the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, performed the function at Wadala.

In the North of the City the Trade Unions are completely identifying themselves with the local Congress Committees in celebrating Independence Day.

Speeches made at the Flag Salutations stressed on the fact that acceptance of Ministries by the Congress had not brought independence to the country. The struggle for it still lay ahead and the urgent need was the building up of a United Front against Imperialism.

STRUGGLE NOT YET OVER

A large crowd was present in the open space before the Vithal Mandir, Wadala, when the Hon. Mr. L. M. Patil, Minister for Local Self-Government, unfurled the National Flag on Wednesday morning. The occasion was the observance of the "Independence Day" celebrations in the "F" Ward. Mr. S. B. Mahadeshwar presided.

The Hon. Mr. Patil in the course of his speech referred to the heroic struggle and sacrifices of the Indian people during the Civil Disobedience movements. Though these movements had not brought freedom to the country, they brought great awakening and grave courage and confidence to the people.

The speaker answered Lord Lothian's statement in scathing terms and declared that the Congress would in no circumstance, permit the introduction of the Federal Scheme.

Mr. S. M. Patil of Satara declared that the struggle for Independence needed the creation of a strong United Anti-Imperialist Front. The Labour and Peasant movements should be harnessed to the Congress movement and under the National Flag march on to victory.

Reds Co-operate.

Mr. S. S. Mirajkar expressed the solidarity of the Labour movement and with those who were described as red-flagers with the National struggle.

Speaking in Hindi, the Secretary of the F Ward Congress Committee welcomed the co-operation of the Red-flaggers in the celebration of the Independence Day.

After Mr. V. B. Karnik had addressed the gathering, the Hon. Mr. Patil was profusely garlanded. The function then terminated amidst cries of "Inquilab Zindabad."

Cycle Parade.

Earlier in the morning a group cyclists paraded the streets, while the inmates of the C. V. O. Jain Boarding Home at Matunga marched through important streets to Wadala singing National songs. The band of the Hanuman Vyayam Shala, Naigaum, was on attendance.

CALL FOR UNITY

Premier Kher Unfurls Tri-Colour

The Independence Day celebrations in the city began with the hoisting of the National Flag at the Congress House on Wednesday morning.

This solemn function was performed by the Hon. Mr. B. G. Kher, the Premier of Bombay, in the presence of a large gathering and a strong contingent of uniformed volunteers and Desh Sevikas.

Among the prominent persons present at the function were the Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlanker, Speaker of the Bombay Legislative Assembly, the Hon. Mr. M. M. Pakvasa, President of the Legislative Council and the Hon. Mr. A. B. Latthe, Finance Minister.

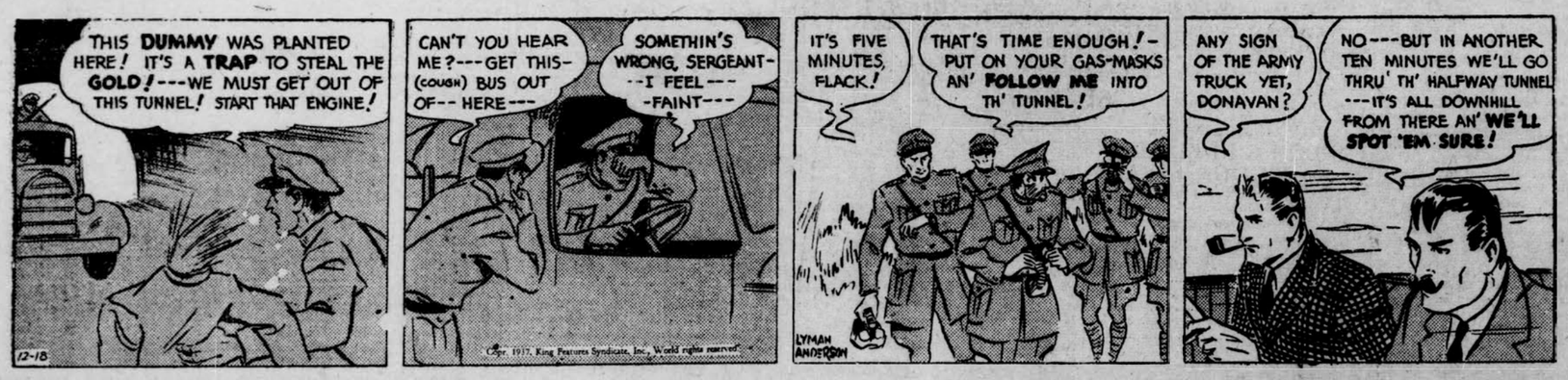
THE HEROIC STRUGGLE

Unfurling the National Tricolour, the Premier recalled the day when the Independence Resolution was passed at Lahore. Since then the struggle for Independence had gone on. It was true that Independence had not been achieved yet but the mass consciousness had been thoroughly roused. Thousands of men and

(Continued in column 5.)

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

INSPECTOR WADE — *"TERROR KEEP"*


THIS DUMMY WAS PLANTED HERE! IT'S A TRAP TO STEAL THE GOLD!---WE MUST GET OUT OF THIS TUNNEL! START THAT ENGINE!
CAN'T YOU HEAR ME?---GET THIS-- (COUGH) BUS OUT OF-- HERE---
SOMETHIN'S WRONG, SERGEANT---I FEEL---FAINT---
IT'S FIVE MINUTES, FLACK!
THAT'S TIME ENOUGH!- PUT ON YOUR GAS-MASKS AN' FOLLOW ME INTO TH' TUNNEL!
ANY SIGN OF THE ARMY TRUCK YET, DONAVAN?
NO---BUT IN ANOTHER TEN MINUTES WE'LL GO THRU' TH' HALFWAY TUNNEL ---IT'S ALL DOWNHILL FROM THERE AN' WE'LL SPOT 'EM SURE!
12-18
LYMAN ANDERSON

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